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DEPENDS ON THE PRESIDENT

NOT CERTAIN THAT CONGRESS WILL DO ITS DUTY QUICKLY.

Much Talk About a "Hard Fight" on the Silver-Repeal Measure—Mr. Crisp Regarded as Having a Weakness for the White Metal—The Country's Hope for Speedy Relief from Its Financial Distress Calls for a Vigorous Message from Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It would be manifestly unfair, with only twenty or thirty members of Congress in town, to jump to an opinion as to what is to be the temper and the energy of the other 420 members of the two branches at the assembling of the extra session.

It would also be unsatisfactory, for the members who have arrived and who talk about the work before them lack something of the resolution and fire that are expected of men who have had opportunity for months to prepare for their public duties.

Speaker Crisp—for he will be Speaker—possibly shares unconsciously this feeling of languor with his associates. He does not anticipate speedy action nor the handling of a difficult question with the promptness inspired by financial distress and commercial disturbance. He hopes for "prompt" action by committee, but he looks for an extra session that will be very much like an ordinary session, a "hard fight," but not much irritation, and evidently a good deal of what Mr. Reed derisively calls "deliberation."

This expectation of a tendency to useless talk and postponed action may be attributable to the temperament of leaders or to the weather, and should the weather be more bracing a week from to-day it is possible that a higher barometer and a bracing message from the President on the financial situation and the need of prompt action will make everybody, from Mr. Crisp down, have a better opinion of Congress and its ability to cope with the work it has been called together to perform.

A vigorous message from the President, diverting members from the narrow views which some of them may bring to the Congress with them, will unquestionably serve to tone up the whole Congress and inspire the country with respect for it.

The confidence in the President's earnestness and directness will give the greatest weight to the words he will use to impress the Congress with its present duty, and if it should be confined, as it is understood that it will be, to discussion of the financial situation, it will serve to check any propensity to wool-gathering that might otherwise be developed.

Mr. Crisp has been very busy to-day receiving callers. All the Democratic Representatives now in the city—there are about fifteen of them in all—and a few Republicans dropped in at different hours and discussed with him in a general way the questions connected with the approaching extraordinary session. Mr. Crisp did not deviate from his policy of withholding his views on the all-important topic of silver. He showed a willingness to ascertain the opinions of his callers, but gave them nothing on which to base an accurate opinion of his own position.

The impression which has been gathered by those who have discussed the situation with Mr. Crisp is that he favors at heart a compromise measure of some sort.

He is fresh from a region where the cry is for cheap money and plenty of it, and those who have tried to learn how he stands with relation to silver cannot avoid the feeling that he is not for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law.

Mr. Crisp has declined thus far to talk about the leading Chairmanships, but he cannot have failed to discover the sentiment which prevails that some of the gentlemen who have presided over several of the committees for long terms ought to be relieved of this responsibility in the coming session.

Mr. Crisp said to-night that as yet he had done nothing toward arranging the committees. The men with whom he would naturally desire to consult have not yet reached the city, and the prospect is that many of them will not put in an appearance until the last moment.

Thus far the name of William L. Wilson of West Virginia is the only one which has received consideration in connection with the Chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means. It is taken for granted that Mr. Springer will not be placed at its head again. Mr. Wilson is well equipped for the position. Those who give him full credit for a complete knowledge of the tariff question, but who do not regard him as the man best adapted for leadership on the floor, are inclined to think that Mr. McMillin of Tennessee is most likely to get the position of floor manager, so far as the forthcoming tariff legislation is concerned.

Mr. Sayers of Texas continues to hold first place in popular estimation so far as the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations is concerned. He has been a conscientious and indefatigable member of that committee, and on him has devolved much of the labor which a Chairman of stronger physique than Mr. Holman would naturally reserve to himself.

Mr. Bland will probably retain his old place at the head of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

The arrival of Mr. Crisp has spurred on the candidates for Doorkeeper, Sergeant at Arms, and the minor offices in the gift of the House to increased exertions. They are handicapped by the absence of more than 300 of the men whom they desire to influence. By the end of the week the button-holing in the hotel lobbies will undoubtedly be in full swing.

Clerk Kerr of the House called upon Mr. Crisp this evening. Mr. Kerr expects no opposition for re-election and is feeling very well satisfied with himself.

Although the opening day of the session is only a week away, there has as yet been no call for a caucus of the Democratic Representatives. Mr. Holman, the Chairman of the House Caucus Committee, is still absent, and it is not definitely known when he will arrive. There is a prospect that the caucus will not be held until Saturday night.

There bids fair to be a lively competition for the post of Chaplain of the House, which was recently vacated by Mr. Milburn for a like position in the Senate. The Rev. T. H. Stevenson of Englewood, Ill., and the Rev. Dr. Haddaway, late pastor of the Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, are the present prominent candidates for the honor.

There are any number of rumors afloat concerning bills for silver coinage. It is understood that Senator Vest of Missouri prepared a bill some time ago calling for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 1 to 20. It was said to-day by a prominent Treasury official that he would not be surprised if Mr. Vest increased the ratio to 1 to 24 or 25 before submitting his bill.

This official took it for granted that Mr. Vest had noted the effect upon the country of the Treasury's action in refusing to buy silver, except at figures based on the price in London, and would not be willing to father a measure which would give the silver men any greater advantage than they now receive.

Mr. Carlisle Going to Gray Gables.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Carlisle expects to start to-morrow for Gray Gables to consult with Mr. Cleveland on matters which will form a part of the President's forthcoming message to Congress. Mr. Cleveland desires to postpone as long as possible his return to Washington, and Mr. Carlisle is doubtless glad of the opportunity which presents itself to exchange the oppressive air of the capital for the salt breezes which blow across Buzzard's Bay. He will remain at Gray Gables but a short time.

ITALIAN GUNS NOT ANSWERED.

Montreal's Mayor Arouses Indignation by Not Welcoming the Foreigners.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 31.—The Italian war ship Etna, which arrived in port last evening, fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and expected to have an acknowledgement. This, however, was not forthcoming, and Admiral Magnaghi this morning was looking for some one to give him an explanation as to why the salute had not been returned.

The Etna is the first Italian war vessel ever to have come to Montreal. The refusal of Mayor Desjardine, who was a member of the Canadian contingent of pontifical zouaves at the defense of Rome in 1869, to welcome the visitors has created general indignation here and evoked many expressions of dissatisfaction from citizens of all classes. The Mayor, in an open letter, explains his position as follows:

"For the past twenty-five years I have taken part with the Catholic population of Montreal in all the movements which have been started to defend or vindicate the rights of the Pope to his temporal domains against the Italian Government. I have applauded and encouraged by every means within my power my fellow-Catholics, and especially that numerous group of young men who went to defend by force of arms the rights of the sovereign Pontiff to those proprieties which we consider as the common inheritance of the head and of all the members of the great Catholic family.

"You may easily understand, therefore, why, even while laying aside all other considerations, I could hardly consider myself as a persona grata to welcome our estimable and distinguished visitors, when that step must necessarily be considered as intended for the Government which they represent.

"I regret to be obliged to write these things and to offend, perhaps, the sentiment which Italians naturally entertain for their nativ land.

"We Canadians of French origin love France so much that we gladly shut our eyes to anything wrong she may have done, and consequently we can well understand the feelings of the Italian colony, but if as fellow-citizens they are offended by my action, let them remember that, believing what we believe, we cannot help resenting the treatment inflicted by the Government of Italy on the head of Christianity."

Ex-Mayor McShane, in an interview to-day, gave his opinion of Mayor Desjardins's action as follows: "It is an insult to the whole people of the city. Religion or nationality should never come in contact with a Mayor's position. Italy is in peace and friendship with England, and the Mayor of a British city should always be ready to extend to a friend of England the courtesies of the city. The feeling of the whole city is in perfect sympathy with the Admiral and his crew, and will extend to them while in the city the kindest of greetings."

Mr. McShane visited the Etna during the forenoon and made the acquaintance of the Admiral and some of the officers. Lieut. Castellino of the war ship, accompanied by the Italian Consul, C. Mariotti, visited the City Hall later in the day and were received by Acting Mayor Stearns, who informed the officer that after a meeting he and several Aldermen would pay their respects to Admiral Bagnaghi.

Late this afternoon the Militia Department at Ottawa wired the local military authorities not to respond to yesterday's salute of the Etna, as Montreal was not a saluting station.

Acting Mayor Stearns decided this evening to formally receive the visitors at the City Hall to-morrow forenoon. He has invited the local military officers to attend in uniform.

FOUND HIS YOUNG WIFE DEAD.

Mrs. Sohl Lay Upon the Floor with a Bullet Wound Through Her Heart.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 31.—Justus Sohl, fifty-five years old, proofreader on a market publication in New-York, received a ghastly welcome on his return from work to his home, 142 Twelfth Street, this city, this evening. It has been customary for his young wife to greet him as he stepped off the ferry, but she was not there this evening. When Mr. Sohl reached his apartments, all was silent and dark. There was no response to his repeated knocks, and finally one of the families living on another floor aided him in getting into his rooms.

He struck a light, and, by its flickering rays, saw the dead body of his wife, half dressed, lying on the floor in a pool of blood. Close beside her lay a blood-stained revolver, and thirty-eight-calibre cartridges were scattered on the bureau. The weapon belonged to Mr. Sohl. Dr McKeown, who was hastily summoned, found the woman had been dead several hours and the body was cold. There was a wound in the left breast over the heart. The bullet went clear through the body. Dr. McKeown thought the appearance of the wound singular.

The edges of the wound over the heart, where the ball is supposed to have entered, if the wound was self-inflicted, were ragged and torn, while the wound in the back was clean, making it appear that the bullet entered from the back.

Mrs. Sohl was thirty years old. The couple had been married three years, and are said to have lived happily. Mr. Sohl says his wife was subject to fits of temporary insanity, and that a week ago she wrote a letter bidding him farewell. When he discovered it, she begged his forgiveness. She accompanied him to the ferry this morning and seemed to be happy.

No one was seen to enter or leave the house during the day by the other families, and no one heard the pistol shot. There was a blood stain on a sofa, while the body was found some distance away on the floor. It is thought she shot herself while lying on the sofa, and sprang to the floor. Coroner Meiners will investigate the shooting.

FIGHT IN MR. MYERS'S OFFICE.

Howland B. Hall and Benjamin F. Camp Struggle Near the Controller's Room.

There was a hand-to-hand conflict in a room just outside Controller Myers's office yesterday afternoon between Howland B. Hall, a stenographer, and Benjamin F. Camp, once Superintendent of the New-York Post Office. Mr. Camp is well advanced in years, and Mr. Hall is young and strong.

The noise of the row reached Justice Storrs, brother of Deputy Controller Storrs, who was the latter's office. He rushed into the adjoining room and called for peace. The dignity and quiet of the Finance Department were in danger, and the arrival of Mr. Storrs quickly put an end to the scuffle. The older man left the office as quickly as possible, without giving an explanation of what had taken place.

Mr. Hall was panting for breath when he told his story.

"This man came in here and wanted to borrow some money from me.

"He already owes me $75, and when I refused to advance any more money he called me a scoundrel and rascal, and I made up my mind to put him out.

"I seized hold of him; he fought, and called for the police."

A fight in the Controller's office is an incident without a precedent.

Peace Restored in Nicaragua.

A dispatch was received yesterday afternoon by the Nicaragua Canal and Construction Company from its agent at Granada stating that peace has been restored in Nicaragua.

VIGOROUS RALLY IN STOCKS

MOVEMENT OF GOLD TO NEW-YORK CONTINUES STRONG.

Bears Had Their Own Way on the Stock Exchange for a Short Time Only—Most Stocks Carried to Prices Above Those of Saturday—London Again a Buyer—Heavy Gold Shipments from Europe—Further Demands for Funds from the Interior—Situation in the West Easier.

For an hour yesterday morning the bears had things their own way on the Stock Exchange. Nearly everything on the list was down below the closing figures of Saturday, and it was hard to find a security with much support. Lake Shore broke 5 points, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, St. Paul, Rock Island, Chicago Gas, Sugar, Northwestern, and Manhattan all showed breaks of a couple of points or more. There was selling for London account, and the money rate was up to 45 per cent.

The despondency did not last long, however. There came news that the movement of gold this way, which began last week, was continuing on just as great a scale. London took to buying, the shorts awoke to the advisability of covering, and the money rate declined sharply. It touched 3 per cent. at the last. The result of it all was a vigorous rally, which carried th price of most of the active stocks abov the last quotations of Saturday. Some of the gains were notable. Western Union, for instance, picked up 3⅝ points.

Unless something entirely unexpected happens at least $5,000,000 in gold will be on its way to this country by Wednesday. Nearly $2,000,000 was reported last week. August Belmont & Co. will have $500,000 on the steamer Spree from Southampton. Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. have notice of a five-hundred-thousand-dollar shipment to them. Chicago expects a heavy shipment from Europe direct to that city, and there are reports of another to Boston. From Southampton comes the news that the steamer Saale, which sailed on Sunday, has board £116,000 in gold.

Late in the day there was talk on the Exchange that the imports in the immediate future would reach even a heavier total. The fact that the Clearing House Loan Committee at its regular meeting issued $2,525,000 in certificates was believed to indicate that in part, at least, the certificates would be used in facilitating the movement of gold this way. The total amount of the certificates outstanding is $27,975,000, the largest on record.

General Electric was again one of the most active stocks on the list. In spite of its drop early in the day it closed at 40, or up 2 points. Wall Street is taking much interest in this company's plan to sell securities in its treasury and pay off its floating debt, as announced last Friday. President Coffin said yesterday that the securities would be transferred to Trustees, who would issue debentures against them.

The demand from the interior for funds has not ended yet. It was fairly heavy yesterday, estimates of its amounts running up to the neighborhood of $1,500,000. A feature of the movement was the large number of calls for small shipments. These came in large part from New-England, while many places in this State also asked for remittances. This demand from New-York cities and towns was laid to the desire of the savings banks to strengthen their position.

Boston came in for a big share of the money sent out of town. Some of its banks have drawn so heavily that yesterday, in a few cases, money they sought in this city was not forthcoming.

In parts of the West an easier state of things is reported than existed last week. Denver is said to have settled down to comparative quiet, while the demands from St. Louis for cash have greatly decreased. The same is true of other cities which took large amounts of money from New-York a few days ago.

It is pretty well known that some of the bankers of this city believe that New-York has been too free in its assistance to the interior. An unfair task, they say, has been put upon New-York, which has been asked practically to carry the whole country. New-York has been most liberal in responding to the calls upon it, but this policy, it is argued, while it has not resulted in any approach to the danger line, must of necessity have an end. It has been suggested that where money is advanced to the country a higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. be charged, or that the loans be made payable on demand.

Getting money from Philadelphia is no easier task than it was last week. Reports from that city yesterday were to the effect that the charge for New-York funds was as high as $12 a thousand. Chicago had a seven-dollar discount on New-York exchange. The World' Fair city continued to ask for funds, in some cases getting the answer that credits would be given instead.

The Sub-Treasury shipped $200,000 in silver dollars out of town yesterday. Most of this amount went to near-by places where silver was needed for pay rolls, owing to the scarcity of small bills. The same scarcity led city banks to draw $25,000 more in standard dollars. A good deal of silver was shipped away by the banks, and in many cases the balance of the consignments was in gold coin.

The Sub-Treasury was a creditor at the Clearing House for a trifle over $600,000. Of the money it received a little more than $100,000 was in gold. It exchanged over $300,000 of small notes for larger denominations turned in by the banks and paid out $250,000, the bulk of it in gold, "over the counter." A fifty-thousand-dollar transfer by wire was made from San Francisco to this city.

The flurry in the Chicago wheat market resulted in giving the Produce Exchange a lively day. In the morning wheat was down 1⅞ cents a bushel in this market. The drop in ordinary seasons would not excite much comment, but, in view of the fact that prices are now much below all the old-time "lowest-on-record" figures, it made a good deal of a stir. The decline was in sympathy with the Western market and followed reports of financial disturbances, free selling, larger receipts, and an increase in the visible supply. Later in the day there was a rally which reduced the net losses to one-quarter to three-eighth cents. No. 2 red Winter wheat sold at 65½ to 65 3-5 cents in elevator and 67 cents delivered. Among the options, September closed at 68¼ cents and December at 75¼ cents.

The option trading ran up to 14,250,000 bushels. On the decline exporters bought 750,000 bushels. They might have taken more, for at present prices, it is figured, they can buy wheat, ship it abroad, and carry it in store there more cheaply than they are likely to get the grain to the other side if they delay their buying till the usual season of heavy exports.

World's Fair Excursions at Half Rates.

Special trains via Erie lines leave New-York, Chambers St., 10:15 A. M., West Twenty-third St., 10:10 A. M., Saturday, Aug. 5; Wednesday, Aug. 9, and Tuesday, Aug. 15, arrive Chicago 4:15 P. M. next day. New and elegant passenger coaches with uniformed porters; special coaches assigned to families and ladies without escort. Round trip fare $18.00. Tickets good returning on regular trains within ten days, either via Niagara Falls or direct line, at option of passenger.—Adv.

BLOCKADE AT THE BRIDGE.

Weary Truck Horses, Weary Driver, and Weary Policemen Make a Mess of It.

Two very weary truck horses, a driver also very weary or suffering from the heat or something else, a truck piled high with charred timbers from some burned building, and a dozen very weary policemen, aided by a howling crowd of teamsters, caused one of the worst blockades of traffic at the entrance to the New-York approach to the East River Bridge at 6 o'clock last evening that has been seen there in a long time.

Struggling crowds, homeward bound from work, blocked the narrow Park Row sidewalk and overflowed into the roadway. Dozens of vehicles were snarled up. Street cars were stalled on all the lines as far down as THE NEW-YORK TIMES Building and for blocks above. Drivers and conductors were cursing, women and shop girls uttering shrill exclamations, newsboys yelling, and policemen shouting absurd orders at every one. It took but a minute for all this to happen.

The truck which had caused the trouble had come from Centre Street. The horses were in distress, and the driver didn't seem to care when he reached home. Fifty feet up the driveway the beasts stalled. The driver belabored them, but they refused to move.

Other teams closed up until Park Row was barricaded and a double line of trucks and carriages extended down Centre Street as well as Park Row.

After what seemed hours to the waiting thousands the police leisurely began the labor of making a passageway.

With twelve men on the wheels of the stalled truck it was pushed ahead and the jam was broken. Then the crowd swerved and jostled and elbowed across the narrow roadway. By sheer good luck no one was hurt.

The blockade had lasted nearly thirty-five minutes.

CITY RECORDER ARRESTED.

Charged with Extorting Money from Poor Men in Perth Amboy, N. J.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 31.—County Detectives Oliver and Housell arrested City Recorder Henry Dillon, Marcus Stricker, and his son Joseph Stricker, all of Perth Amboy, yesterday, on the charge of extortion and collecting illegal fees. The complaint against the Recorder was made by Isaac B. Esbery, who charges him with demanding and receiving $1 Dec. 15, 1892, and $3.20 May 5, 1893, for receiving complaints, which fees are illegal.

Marcus Stricker, a saloonkeeper, was charged by Antoni Mutiz with demanding and receiving from him, Aug. 15, 1892, $40 as counsel fees. Stricker is not a lawyer.

Joseph Stricker, a special officer, is also charged by Metiz with receiving, Aug. 15, 1892, $15 for service as an officer, for which he has no legal right to charge.

Detectives Oliver and Housell, who have worked up the case, said the arrested men have practiced extortion on the Hungarians and Poles in Perth Amboy. Stricker, the saloon keeper, it is said, claimed to be a lawyer and charged large fees for his advice, which generally resulted in the cases being taken to the Recorder, who issued the necessary papers, and charged illegal and large fees.

The collusion was further advanced by the papers being given to Joseph Stricker to serve, he also charging exorbitant fees.

The detectives say they have evidence that these men have been carrying on their nefarious work for a long time and have obtained thousands of dollars from the ignorant Hungarians and Poles. They also say a number of their victims are ready to make charges against the three men when necessary.

The prisoners were taken before Justice Harned, who placed them under bail to await a hearing at New-Brunswick next week.

RAN AWAY WITH THE MONEY.

A Young Man, Said to be Related to Ex-Vice President Morton, a Defaulter.

MOUNT VERNON, July 31.—Walter Reynolds, a stepson of Postmaster Charles L. Perry of New-Rochelle, and said to be a relative of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton, was employed by Malloy Brothers, contractors for paving the streets of New-Rochelle, as general bookkeeper.

To him was entrusted the duty of paying off the men, several hundred in number, who expected their money to-day. But Reynolds had decamped and they did not get the mony.

It is not known how much Reynolds carried away, but an expert is making an examination of his accounts.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS AT NEWPORT

Brilliant Gathering at the Casino Hop—Some of the Guests.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 31.—Admiral Kaznakoff and staff of the Russian fleet, with Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, dined with Mr. and Mrs. William Post to-night. The guests afterward attended the dance at the Casino. Anticipating that the Russians would attend the hop, the largest gathering of the season was present.

Among the guests were Col. Neill, the Misses Neill, J. G. Beresford, Miss La Farge, Mrs. J. A. Codman, Miss Codman, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, F. W. Andrews, W. F. Andrews, Miss Falconer, Dr. and Mrs. Zeyba, Miss E. Concklin, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mrs. C. N. Beach, Miss Beach, Miss Clews, Dr. and Mrs. Leber, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, J. H. Hunt, Richard T. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Peters, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, W. F. White, Miss F. K. Pendleton, Miss Montague.

Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Butler Duncan, W. K. Thom, Donald MacKay, Count Sierstorpf, Richard Peters, Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Miss Benham, Mr. Blight, Miss Blight, Augustus Whiting, Goold Redmond, F. A. Whitwell, Miss L. Baldwin, Mrs. and Miss Barrett, Miss Barger, H. R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr. B. Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Misses Muller, Miss Bishop, H. B. Tompkins, Mr. and Mrs. John Austin Stevens, Miss Stevens, Miss Mabel Wright, Miss C. Hunnewell, the Misses Wetmore, G. C. Munzig, Calvin S. Brice, Miss Brice, Mrs. Fernando Ysnaga, Miss Goddard, F. O. Beach, and Victor Sorchan.

To Command the Monocacy.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—An order was issued at the Navy Department to-day directing Commander R. E. Impey to proceed to the Asiatic station to command the Monocacy, relieving Commander F. M. Barber. Commander Barber is ordered home and authorised to delay one year in his return.

Cordage Report Not Ready.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 31.—Receiver Young of the National Cordage Company says he has not filed his report yet and will not do so for at least two weeks. Proof of the notice to creditors was filed to-day at Trenton. The list covers about ten typewritten pages.

Half Fare ($20.00) to Chicago, via New-York Central.

Special train from Grand Central Station Wednesday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M., 125th St., 11:10 A. M., up the Hudson, through the Mohawk Valley by daylight; vestibuled coaches through without change; arrive Chicago 4 P. M. Other excursions Aug. 8 and 14. Tickets now on sale.—Adv.

KILBRETH MEETS HENDRICKS

CORDIAL CONFERENCE HELD AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

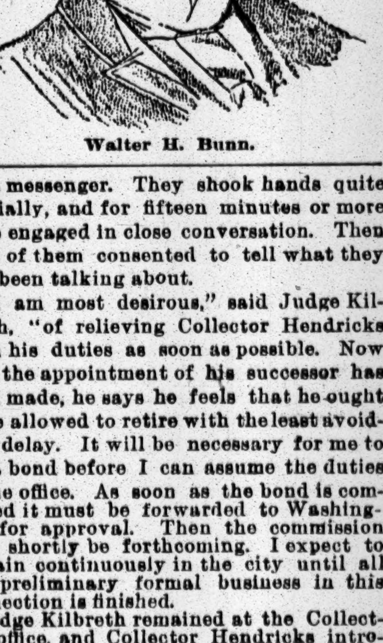
The Retiring Official and His Successor Exchange Pleasant Greetings and Talk of the Coming Change—Mr. Hendricks Wants to Retire as Soon as Possible and Mr. Kilbreth Wants to Oblige Him—The New Collector Will Make No Changes Without Careful Study.

Collector Hendricks and ex-Justice James T. Kilbreth met for the first time at the Custom House yesterday afternoon. Collector Hendricks had been at his home in Syracuse for several days and did not intend to return to the Custom House until to-day. Upon reading that Judge Kilbreth would come up from Southampton yesterday, the Collector changed his plans and decided to be on hand to meet his successor.

Their efforts to come together were defeated by one accident and another until about the middle of the afternoon.

From early in the morning there had been an air of expectancy among the clerks and employes at the Custom House who would naturally first be brought in contact with the new Collector. None of them seemed to know how he looked, and every stranger accordingly received a most polite reception. When finally he came and made himself known, a general curiosity to see him was manifested, and he underwent the scrutiny of many eyes before coming into actual contact with the man whom he had called to see.

Collector Hendricks had retired to his private room when Judge Kilbreth arrived. The two men met entirely alone, Judge Kilbreth's coming being announced simply by a messenger. They shook hands quite cordially, and for fifteen minutes or more were engaged in close conversation. Then both of them consented to tell what they had been talking about.



Walter H. Bunn.

"I am most desirous," said Judge Kilbreth, "of relieving Collector Hendricks from his duties as soon as possible. Now that the appointment of his successor has been made, he says he feels that he ought to be allowed to retire with the least avoidable delay. It will be necessary for me to file a bond before I can assume the duties of the office. As soon as the bond is completed it must be forwarded to Washington for approval. Then the commission will shortly be forthcoming. I expect to remain continuously in the city until all the preliminary formal business in this connection is finished.

Judge Kilbreth remained at the Collector's office, and Collector Hendricks introduced to him various heads of divisions who happened to come into the office while he was there.

After his call Judge Kilbreth returned to his office, and Collector Hendricks went away for the day.

"Have you given any thought yet to the appointment of your deputies?" was asked of Judge Kilbreth.

"There has been no time for anything of that sort yet," he replied. "A new staff will hardly be appointed at present in any event. The old men are fully acquainted with the routine of the office, and it may happen that their experience will count for so much that it will not be desirable to make many changes. I shall familiarize myself with the place, and after that has been accomplished there will be plenty of time for me to think about changes of any character."

The bond required of the Collector of the Port is $200,000. His bondsmen must qualify in double that amount. As soon as bondsmen are selected, the new Collector must forward their names to the Secretary of the Treasury.

It has been the practice of new Collectors to go to Washington in person with their bond, and to return bearing with them a commission from the President. The probability is that there will be no departure from this practice by Judge Kilbreth.

He means if possible to obtain his bondsmen in the present week, and to qualify fully for the office before the beginning of the extra session of Congress.

In that event he will be a recess appointee, whereas, if the delay should be prolonged over the present week, his name must go to the Senate as that of a new man.

Judge Kilbreth found a great quantity of mail awaiting him at his office and at the Custom House yesterday. Every delivery by the postmen added largely to its volume. Most of the letters were congratulatory and bore upon his appointment as Collector of the Port.

Collector Hendricks seemed entirely content with the situation yesterday. "When a man has been waiting six months to get away," he said, "and has his trunk packed and his baggage ready to go, he is, of course, glad when his train comes along. One becomes a little impatient of delays, moreover, after everything is settled with regard to the departure. I certainly hope that Judge Kilbreth may complete his arrangements for taking hold of this office in the present week.

"I am most anxious to get away and escape the work and responsibilities that attach to the place. It is an office that involves an endless amount of work and the closest attention to business. There is satisfaction in having held it, however, because it equips one with an education in respect to public business, which is most valuable."

Mr. Hendricks expects to remain on duty daily until Judge Kilbreth can complete his arrangements for taking the office. It is usual for the outgoing Collector to administer the oath of office to his successor. That function was performed for Collector Hendricks by United States Commissioner Shields, for the reason that when Mr. Hendricks came here to assume the duties of the office, his predecessor, Mr. Fassett, was absent from the city and engaged in the heat of a political campaign.

Mr. Fassett, however, was sworn in by his predecessor, and it is not at all likely that the new Collector will wish to vary the established custom in this respect.

The appearance of the present Collector and the incoming one yesterday went far to confirm what Collector Hendricks had said about the trying responsibilities of the office. The Collector seemed very much in need of a vacation, with scarcely any color in his face, and a manner which indicated that he was pretty well tired out with his work. Judge Kilbreth, on the other hand, bore in his appearance all the signs of a most enjoyable outing, with abundance of fresh air and plenty of exercise in the sun. His face was ruddy and well filled out, and he looked like a man who was in excellent condition to dispose of plenty of hard work without suffering from the strain.

Nothing was seen or heard yesterday at the Appraiser's warehouse of the new Appraiser, Walter H. Bunn. There had been some expectation early in the day that he would call at the Appraiser's office and Acting Appraiser Cyrus A. Stevens was on the lookout for him. His arrival will be awaited daily. Mr. Stevens says he is certainly desirous of being relieved from the Appraiser's work and that Mr. Bunn will be made very welcome whenever he may come.

Under ordinary circumstances a new Appraiser would not take office until after a new Collector appointed at the same time had been fully installed. The Collector usually administers the oath to the Appraiser. In the present instance there is nothing in the ethics or in the practice of the Customs Service, customs officers think, to deter the new Appraiser from taking office whenever he may choose to do so. No bond is required of him, and all he will need to do in order to be inducted into office will be to appear before the Collector or a Commissioner and take the oath.

The opinion among customs officers is that Mr. Bunn may feel relieved from the obligations of official etiquette from the fact that he has been appointed to fill a vacancy, while ordinarily an Appraiser is appointed to succeed an incumbent.

ADMIRAL'S HUMANN'S THREATS.

They Cause Alarm in Bangkok, but May Not Be Seriously Meant.

BANGKOK, July 31.—The uneasiness among the people here, far from lessening, is increasing. Seven more French gunboats have arrived at Koh-si-Chang, making a total of thirteen now there. Negotiations are still going on, but the progress made is not reported. The intentions of the French are awaited with fear and apprehension.

Rear Admiral Humann, commanding the French squadron, has issued a second blockade notice, to take effect three days from Saturday. He will order the British war ships Pallas and Swift, now lying off Bangkok, to go outside the blockade limits. M. Pavie, the French Minister Resident, has gone to Saigon, and Rear Admiral Humann is under direct orders from Paris.

Unless the French Government interposes quickly, an attack on Bangkok seems certain. The trading community is surprised that Humann is still allowed a free hand.

PARIS, July 31.—The ambiguous tone of yesterday's Cabinet council in accepting Siam's surrender has excited much comment. It is generally understood that this tone was adopted for the purpose of soothing international susceptibilities. It is stated on high authority that France intends to take decisive steps to insure Siam's carrying out the terms of the ultimatum.

A Paris merchant who owns warehouses in Bangkok, in an interview to-day, expressed the opinion that decisive action is necessary to restore the prestige which France enjoyed in Siam after the adoption of the commercial treaty of 1860. French trade has recently declined heavily, he said, in consequence of English and German enterprise and intrigues to destroy French influence. He believed that the strong tone of the ultimatum would tend greatly to restore the influence of France in Siam.

The general opinion here is that the issue of the controversy is a triumph for French over English diplomacy. It is believed in the diplomatic circle that there will be no disagreement between France and England in the delimitation of the frontier. It is also believed that China will adopt her customary course of *laissez faire* and not meddle with the matter.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Standard* to-day received the following dispatch from its Paris correspondent:

"Owing to the representations made to M. Develle by Lord Dufferin, the question of a neutral zone between the French possessions in the Siamese peninsula and British Burmah and the Shan States has beed settled satisfactorily. It has been agreed that the French blockade of the Siamese coast shall be raised immediately."

No confirmation of the foregoing has been received up to a late hour to-night.

Replying in the House of Commons to-day to a question asked by the Hon. George Curzon, (Conservative,) member for Southport, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that he was unable to give exact information regarding the blockade of the Siamese coast and the occupation of several islands by the French.

It was understood, however, that the occupation of the islands was only temporary, being in some way connected with the blockading operations. It did not appear that any British vessels had been seized by the French. The information at hand showed that two or three British vessels had been stopped under a misapprehension.

WAITING FOR THE OPENING.

The Cherokee Strip Will Soon Be Ready for Settlement.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31.—Information has been received at Caldwell and other points that the Cherokee Strip will be opened about Sept. 1. In consequence of this news the towns and villages along the eastern border have begun to assume the appearance of camps, filled with anxious people.

The entire Strip has been thoroughly examined, and those who have been for months along the border of the western half are quietly leaving and selecting locations along the border further east, where the land is tillable. They have found that the alkali and gypsum lands of the western half present obstacles that cannot be overcome, while further east there is good land and plenty of water.

There are over 1,000,000 acres of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe land yet subject to preemption, but it is considered worthless and is rejected. In every camp along the northern and southern borders are men denouncing "sooners," meaning those who have spied out the land, and yet there is not one of those who is not thoroughly conversant with almost every section of the coveted lands.

There is the utmost anxiety regarding the location of the county seats. Every person believes there will be one, if not two, large towns and they are anxious to be among the first speculators in town lots. The principal city will most likely be near the Ponca Reservation, where a town of 15,000 people will grow up in a day on what is now barren prairie land covered with thin grass and the bones of cattle.

Another town will be located near Willow Springs. Arkansas City in Kansas promises to be the principal outfitting point, as it is in the exact centre, east and west, of the good lands. Efforts are being made to draw people to points on the Rock Island Railway, which passes through the bad lands.

Fast Boat for New-York Harbor.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 31.—The new steel United States revenue cutter Hudson, built by John Dialogue & Son, Camden, which is to be used in New-York Harbor as a boarding boat, was given her official trial trip on the Delaware River to-day.

She was kept under a full head of steam for four hours, during which time her speed average was 13½ knots an hour. The trial is said to have been satisfactory in every respect.

The Hudson is said to be the fastest revenue cutter in the service.

Maud McKibben Not Held.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Estep has finished his examination of the testimony taken by the Coroner in the McKibben poisoning case, and he refuses to issue a warrant against Maud McKibben charging her with poisoning her father, John McKibben, and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart.

Mr. Estep says that there is nothing in the evidence submitted to him upon which Maud could be held. Should any new testimony develop, the case can be laid before the Grand Jury.

Victorious Turners Honored.

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 31.—The victorious turners from this city, who won seventh prize and two individual prizes at the big national Turnfest in Milwaukee, arrived home this evening and were given a reception by the German-American residents of this place.

The Turn Verein, headed by the Veteran Zouave Band, met the prize class of fifteen at the station and escorted them to Turn Hall.

The streets and many buildings were brilliantly illuminated, while the sidewalks were crowded with people.

You Can Always Depend Upon It.

Quality of Calisaya La Bella never varies.—Adv.

DEPOSITORS LOSE THEIR WITS

SENSELESS RUNS STARTED ON SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS.

Many Ignorant Persons, Unable to Comprehend the Necessity for the Time Rule Recently Adopted as a Protective Measure by Most of the Banks, Clamor for Their Money—Women the Worst Scared—Bank Officials Are Not Alarmed Over the Situation and Tell Why.

At all of the savings banks in this city yesterday an unusual number of nervous depositors wanted their money. More than three-quarters of these were women. With exceptions so few as to be conspicuous, those who went to the banks to draw out their savings were evidently illiterate. At the east side banks, where the depositors are mostly foreigners, the "run" was heaviest.

What happened at the banks was no more than was to be expected from the sudden and widespread announcement that they were going to avail themselves of their legal right to require a thirty-day notice for the withdrawal of all accounts of more than $100, and of sixty days' notice for withdrawal of accounts of more than $300. Ignorant depositors, unable to comprehend the good reasons given for the enforcement of this time rule, had the idea that it was an indication of weakness on the part of the institutions in which their savings were deposited.

The real reason for the action can be so simply stated that its comprehension is the only proof needed of the foolhardiness of frightened depositors. Savings banks have to invest the money of their depositors beyond such amount as the Trustees deem necessary to keep on hand for the ordinary demands, the investment necessarily aggregating 90 per cent. An extraordinary demand from the depositors means that the bank must realize on the securities and mortgages in which its Trustees have invested the money of the depositors.

With the conditions now prevailing in the money market these securities and mortgage loans cannot be converted into cash without serious loss on the investment. Hence, to prevent any such demand from depositors as would necessitate a cash realization on securities and mortgage loans and consequent loss, the time notice for large withdrawals has been put in operation. It is put into the by-laws of the banks as a safeguard to meet just such an emergency as the present.

There is no alarm among the savings banks officials over the situation. They all declare that they are more than able to meet with their cash balances the demands that will now be made upon them. They expect that the excitement among the ignorant depositors will subside by the end of the week at least.

This confidence on their part was warranted by the actions of depositors at the banks yesterday. At many of the banks the amount of money paid in did much to offset what was drawn out. At one of the largest banks the amount deposited was almost one-half as large as the amount drawn out.

The most encouraging sign of all, however, was that very few large depositors gave notice that they would withdraw their deposits in thirty or sixty days. Hundreds went to the banks to do so, but after the foolishness of such an action was explained to them by the officials they went away satisfied.

So far as is known all the savings banks in the city except two or three put the time clause into effect before the day closed, and these probably will do so to-day. As indicative of the sincerity of the banks in their statement that this action is taken for the protection of depositors as well as for themselves, it need only be stated that the time rule was not made iron-clad. If a depositor could show that he had previously contracted an obligation which he could meet only by having access to his deposit he was not denied what he needed at the larger banks. Those whom the bank officers thought were actuated only by foolish fear in asking for their money were not thus accommodated.

With all this, the scenes around the banks during the day were calculated to trouble a serious observer. Excited ignorance is always a sad phase of life, and there was excitement at most of the banks, so much so that it was deemed necessary to call for special police assistance at many of them to keep the clamoring depositors in order.

It was the women who made most of the trouble as they gathered around the bank doors, and their nervousness was augmented by the talk of the cranks who always seem to put in an appearance to make mischief on such occasions.

At the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank in Chambers Street there was a crowd of from 200 to 400 depositors all day. The great majority of them were poor women, and a very large percentage of the men were Italians. The bank had not availed itself strictly of the time-clause provisions, which was shown by the following posted announcement, more generous than that at any other bank where the time clause had been enforced at all:

"As provided by Chapter XXII., Article 8, of the by-laws, this bank will require thirty days' notice of the intended withdrawal of all amounts exceeding $50. One payment of that amount will be made each week on demand. No sum exceeding $1,000 will be paid in each calendar month until further notice.

"By order of the Board of Trustees."

At this bank, as at all the others, the officers had clerks out among the depositors explaining to them the foolishness of their fright, and these emissaries induced scores of those who had come to get their money to go away without it. All those who insisted on drawing as much as they could were paid half in greenbacks and half in gold. It was a somewhat remarkable fact that nearly all objected to the gold and asked that it be exchanged for the paper money.

"It is only necessary to glance over the line of depositors who are drawing their money out to be satisfied as to the class of people who are frightened by the action which the bank has taken," said President McMahon. "The trouble is that the people do not understand that this action is as necessary for their own protection as for ours.

"People have been coming here all day who have shown us that it would be a real hardship if we could not pay their money to them at once. I talk to this class of depositors personally, and, if I am satisfied they have obligations which they must meet, they get as much as they need. To those depositors, however, who are actuated only by a senseless scare we will only pay the $50.

"As yet the demand has not been so heavy that we have felt obliged to fix any iron rule as to the amount that can be drawn on demand, but we will do so if the demand becomes too heavy, for we will protect our customers by all proper legal precautions.

"As an evidence of the confidence among the better class of depositors, let me say that there have been very few notices of intention to withdraw accounts filed with us to-day. During the day 275 depositors have deposited $25,834.12. About 300 depositors have drawn out $53,200. In my opinion, each succeeding day will find the number of depositors who want to withdraw their accounts growing less, and it will all be over before the week ends. These poor people are only hurting themselves. They are losing their July interest, and many of them will certainly lose or squander their savings if they keep them in their own hands."

At the Franklin Savings Bank, in Eighth Avenue the crowd of depositors who wanted to withdraw their money was very large also. The time clause had there been posted. President Archibald Turner said that he thought the excitement would all be over in three or four days, as it was confined only to the poorer and more ignorant depositors.

Women largely predominate as depositors in the Greenwich Savings Bank, Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The "run" there all day was as large as at any other institution, and although the majority of the depositors there were well dressed and apparently in good circumstances they seemed to be just as much excited as did the less fortunate-looking people in the crowds at the east side banks.

"My Trustees heartily approve what we have done," said President James Harsen Rhoades. "They have placed the matter in my hands, with instructions to enforce the three months' notice clause of our by-laws and the sixty-day-notice clause of the State laws, as my judgment directs. We shall pay out sums of $100 or less for a while, but if that does not allay the excitement we will reduce the sum to $50 or less, or, if necessary, shut it down altogether. We want to save these people from their own folly, and at the same time save our funds from being locked up. We will allow nobody to suffer, though. If anybody can show us that he needs his money for business obligations or for the necessities of life, it will be given him."

As though to prove what President Rhoades said, a woman came to him while he spoke with $700 in her hand and asked him whether it would be safe for her to deposit it.

"Perfectly safe, Madam," he answered. "If at any time after you feel nervous about it, come to me and I will hand it back."

Another woman brought certificates to show that she had to take members of her family to Colorado for their health. She wanted $400. She received it.

"We expect," said President Rhoades, "that attempts will be made to impose on our good intentions in this direction, but we will investigate every such case thoroughly. There have been very few depositors who have given the time notice here to-day, and that is a good sign.

"There is absolutely no reason for a run on our savings banks. We have $12,000,000 in mortgages out, all examined by our own appraisers. People seem to have the idiotic idea that drawing money out of a bank is the best way to meet a panic. The fact is that it is the very way to increase it."

Mr. Rhoades added that the action of Friday was made necessary by the difficulty of getting currency from the down-town banks.

The Dry Dock Savings Bank, in the Bowery, was one of those opposed to putting the time clause into operation, but the developments of yesterday morning forced it to. When the doors of the bank were opened there were several hundred men and women there of all nationalities, with a great many Russian Hebrews and Chinese, waiting to get to the paying teller's window. Policemen were brought from Mulberry Street to form the depositors in line. Payments were made on demand up to 11 o'clock. By that hour the crowd of depositors had largely increased. President Tiebout hastily summoned his Finance Committee, and the time clause was put into effect.

It was 11:30 then, and not one-half of the depositors gathered there had been paid. There was less complaining, however, than was expected, for the sight of other depositors getting their money had reassured the crowd. The panicky feeling was further allayed by the sight of scores of depositors going to the receiving teller's window with money.

The officers explained to the people that there was no necessity of their drawing their money, and many of them left, but there was a long line of small depositors asking for their money, and getting it, or $50, if they happened to have more than that amount on deposit, until the bank closed.

This bank, like many others on the east side, remains open from 5 to 7 P. M. on Mondays to make up for the Saturday half holiday. President Tiebout said:

"We have received very few notices of the withdrawal of deposits in thirty or sixty days. The run on us has not been at all serious, and is far less than I expected. I think all excitement and alarm will subside in a few days, and no doubt the enforcement of the rule will not be of long duration.

"We were opposed to the enforcement of the time clause at the start, but as it has been put in effect by the other banks, we have had to fall in line to meet the panic which it has created. It is too bad that these poor people take it the way they do, though, for it is hard to tell what will become of their savings when they get them in their own hands."

The Bleecker Street Bank for Savings was one of the few banks that did not enforce the time clause. Yet there was such a rush there all day that special policemen had to be called upon to keep the crowd in order.

All the depositors were paid in full if they asked for their money, but a very large number, when they found that they could be paid, left without drawing. President Trimble said that the Trustees would hold a meeting before the bank opened to-day, and from the way he spoke it is likely that they will decide to put the time clause into effect.

He said he thought it was necessary to protect the small depositors against their own foolishness. The bank certainly would use such discrimination, however, as would enable all depositors who really needed their money to get it. President Trimble explained that a very considerable number of the crowd at the bank yesterday were not there to draw out their deposits, but to get the interest on their money. The bank had been paying interest since July 17. Every year about $900,000 is paid in interest.

The Manhattan Institution for Savings, Broadway and Bleecker Street, was another bank that did not enforce the time clause. The crowd of depositors there was not so large as at most of the other banks, and Secretary Stiles said the amount being drawn out was only about twice as large as usual. It could not be ascertained whether the Trustees would be called together and the time clause put into effect.

At the Bowery Savings Bank, Bowery, near Grand Street, the run was as heavy as at any other institution. This rich old bank has among its depositors thousands of the most ignorant foreigners in that section of the city. It was from this element that the trouble came. Four special policemen were there to maintain order. Depositors were paid in full in the early part of the day, but President Wood said he expected to enforce the time rule. He thought the excitement would soon die out.

The bank that had the most trouble was the German Savings Bank, at Fourth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. There were hundreds of women and many men around its doors all day. Notice of sixty days was required for withdrawals of more than $100. The bank was kept open until 8 P. M., as is customary on Mondays, but not one-half of the depositors who wanted money could get it, owing to the rush.

"We have an abundance of cash," said Treasurer Amthor, "but these people must be saved from their own foolishness. If they really need their money they should have it, and will get it, but the great majority of them do not need it, and are here for it simply because of their insane fright.

"We are receiving large amounts of deposits to-day, so I do not think this thing will last long. That it is a run there is no denying, and bank officers should do their best to check it. The action taken at the meeting of Friday enables us to do our share in this direction without injuring our credit."

The time rule was in force at the Union Dime Savings Bank, Broadway and Thirty-second Street, and the paying teller's window was the objective point of a long line of depositors there all day. Very few depositors gave notice of withdrawal, though a large number took the $100 which they could draw. Large depositors, as a rule, went away satisfied after a few words with President Sprague or some other officer of the bank.

"I am quite satisfied with the way things are going," said President Sprague. "Most of these people you see are only drawing out small sums for immediate necessities. Like the other banks, we are making exceptions to the time rule when the needs of our depositors absolutely demand it.

Magazines.

THE AUGUST
"Blue and Gray"
FREE.

NAME..........
POST OFFICE..........
COUNTY.......... STATE..........
STREET AND NUMBER..........

AUG. 1. ISSUE NO. 1.

Twenty consecutively numbered advertisements like this, cut out of purchased copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and mailed to THE TIMES Publication Office, will entitle the sender to the August number of "Blue and Gray" FREE.

Lots of the depositors have been here to make inquiries, and have gone away satisfied when they learned that the time notice rule was to be applied. It is a good sign that many of them looked upon the enforcement of the rule as a protection to themselves, as it really is."

All the savings banks in Brooklyn yesterday adopted the ninety, sixty, and thirty day rule for the withdrawal of deposits. The Dime of Brooklyn, the Brooklyn, the South Brooklyn, the Williamsburg, the Kings County, the German, and the Germania Savings Banks posted ninety-day notices. The other banks are about evenly divided on the sixty and thirty day rules.

More or less excitement was occasioned among depositors by this action on the part of the bank officers, and at several of the banks the gatherings of depositors anxious to get their money into their own hands were large.

At the Brooklyn Savings Bank, 219 Fulton Street, a crowd of about 300 awaited the opening of the doors. They rushed into the bank as if to take it by storm, and were highly indignant when they read the signs notifying them that they must wait ninety days for their money. A number of the more urgent appealed to President Morgan, who permitted a few to withdraw their total deposits, but not until he was satisfied the applicants really needed the cash for immediate use. Those whom he thought might tide over difficulties with smaller amounts he allowed to draw out $100.

When the doors of the Dime Savings Bank, at Court and Remsen Streets, were opened, a large crowd of depositors filed in. All demands for sums less than $100 were met without questions, but those wishing larger amounts were required to give ninety days' notice. There was little excitement at the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, at Atlantic Avenue and Clinton Street.

There was a "run" on the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, at Broadway and Driggs Avenue. President Meserole had a policeman on hand to preserve order. The crowd was composed mainly of women. Some cried and some laughed good-naturedly when they were informed of the ninety-day rule.

Everybody who applied was allowed to draw $10, but that was the limit.

The other savings banks in the Eastern District followed the example of the Williamsburg Bank. The bank officers all expressed the opinion yesterday that the repeal of the Sherman Silver bill would solve the great problem and relieve the financial situation.

PROTECTING THEIR DEPOSITORS.

Savings Banks in Other Cities Follow the Example of New-York.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—The officers of the savings banks of St. Paul held a meeting to-day and resolved to begin at once enforcing the State law allowing them thirty and sixty days' notice from depositors for the withdrawal of deposits. The action was taken as a precautionary measure. There has been no indication of a run on any of the savings or commercial banks, and the deposits to-day slightly exceeded the withdrawals.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—At a meeting in the Parker House to-day of representatives of eighty-three savings banks of the State it was voted to recommend that the banks take action at once in applying the restrictions provided by the by-laws against the withdrawal of large deposits without the required notice.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 31.—Binghamton's savings banks have decided to demand sixty days' notice of withdrawal of funds by depositors. This is the first time in the history of the Binghamton savings banks that this law has been enforced.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 31.—The savings banks of this city to-day took advantage of their by-laws to prevent any further large withdrawals of deposits, except after thirty or sixty days' notice. It is said that last week's withdrawals were $100,000 in excess of the deposits. Some banks have suffered a great deal, while others have not felt the pinch to any great extent. As far as can be learned from all sources, the savings banks of the city are in splendid condition. One of them has a surplus of more than $250,000, even at present values, but the surplus is of little value to their depositors when currency is not in sight.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—The Trustees of the Albany Savings Bank met to-day and adopted a resolution to pay depositors on demand without notice, as the bank feels able to meet any run that can be made upon it. Its surplus is $2,500,000 and it has about $515,000 in cash on hand.

The Trustees of nearly all the other savings banks in the city met to-day and the sentiment expressed was in favor of enforcing the sixty days' notice from depositors. The only banks which to-day required such notice were the Albany City Savings Institution, the Home Savings Bank, and the National Savings Bank.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 31.—Early this morning a rumor became current that there was to be a run on the local savings banks. For an hour before the opening of the New-Haven Bank a crowd waited, but the people were quiet and undemonstrative. About 9 o'clock it became known that the Directors of the three banks—the New-Haven, the Connecticut, and the National—had held meetings and decided to avail themselves of the provision in their charter that notice varying from three to four months may be required from depositors wishing to withdraw.

That the banks are perfectly sound there is no doubt in the minds of all local business men, and their action in protecting their panic-stricken patrons is generally regarded as a very wise movement.

Mrs. Debus Violently Insane.

Mrs. Agnes Debus, the young woman who, on Friday last, either threw or dropped her baby into the East River from the ferryboat Southside when off the foot of East Tenth Street and then sprang after the child, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning from her home, 170 Avenue C, violently insane.

Her husband said yesterday that his wife had been acting queerly since last Wednesday.

Debus on last Friday took his wife and baby for an airing on the ferryboat. While crossing the river the baby dropped overboard from the mother's arms, and in view of her subsequent insanity it is now believed that the mother threw the child into the water and then leaped overboard herself. Both the woman and the child were rescued.

London Police Her Witnesses.

Mrs. Annie Odell Allen wants the testimony of Sergt. Caunter and Alfred Benson of the London police force in her suit for divorce from Harry Allen.

Mrs. Allen began her action some time ago, and a full account of the matter was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The defendant is a member of the Allen branch of the Vanderbilt family.

Judge Dugro of the Superior Court yesterday issued a commission to take the testimony of the London policemen.

Purifying Water at Sodom.

Health Commissioner Edson announced yesterday that one of the purifying and disinfecting plants is in operation at the Sodom Dam on the Croton River, with a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons per day. Another plant at Kensico will probably be at work on Thursday.

Enjoying the Springs.

Mme. A. C. Mears is spending a few weeks at the Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., with some of her young lady pupils.

CHEAP RATES A SUCCESS.

The Half-Fare Day-Coach Trains Carry a Large Number of Passengers.

The half-fare excursions to Chicago over the roads in the trunk line and the Central Traffic Association have thus far been more successful than some of the General Passenger Agents expected they would be. They have been so well patronized, in fact, that the ticket scalpers, both here and in Chicago, hover about them like flies around a barrel of sugar.

A number of petty ticket brokers boarded the Erie's first through excursion train from this city, a few miles outside of Chicago, and endeavored to buy up the return portions of the tickets held by the passengers. Officers of the company promptly stopped their work and some of the most persistent of the brokers were ejected from the train. The Erie train, which was run in two sections, carried nearly 700 passengers.

Ticket speculators have been endeavoring to "scalp" the cheap World's Fair excursion tickets over the Lackawanna and the Ontario and Western Roads for several days. Various tricks were resorted to, and the managers of the roads named have been obliged to take steps to protect themselves. Instructions were given last week by the officers of the Lackawanna for the conductors to decline to honor excursion tickets to and from Chicago which had been altered. Several of them have been offered and accepted, which are lacking the return coupons from Chicago to Buffalo.

The Erie Road will run out its second cheap excursion train to the World's Fair next Saturday. The first train gave so much satisfaction to the passengers that another two-section train is looked for.

Dispute Over a Texas Line.

GALVESTON, Texas, July 31.—General Solicitor Hubermann of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway and General Manager T. M. Campbell of the International and Great Northern Railway are in the city preparing for the injunction suit against the International, which comes up in the District Court Tuesday. Reports from Austin are to the effect that the contention between the two lines for the possession of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad may result in the State's stepping in. An examination has already been made in the office of the Secretary of State, and it has been discovered that the contract between the Galveston Road and Jay Gould, granting to the latter a lease for ninety-nine years, names the former as the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of 1882. The records fail to disclose that when the supposed reorganization took place the new company took any charter whatever. Some infer that the new company failed to again incorporate, and the Directors then selected had no franchise under which a contract could be made.

McLeod's New Scheme.

Renewed interest has been awakened in A. A. McLeod's plan to extend the New-York and New-England Railroad from Brewsters, in Westchester County, to this city by a report from Boston that Mr. McLeod had obtained a terminal site on Twenty-third Street, near Second Avenue. The new line, recently incorporated, entitled the New-York, New-England and Northern, is to terminate at Leggett's Creek, on the East River. Rumor has it that a connection is to be made between that point and the Second Avenue elevated road. Persons connected with the Manhattan Railway Company say that such rumors are absurd.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—George Dole Wadley, General Superintendent of the Central Railroad of Georgia, has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted. T. D. Kline, formerly Superintendent of the Southwestern Railroad and lately General Manager of the Mexican National, was appointed to succeed him.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, who has been suffering from a prolonged attack of rheumatism for several months, is expected home from Mount Clemens, Mich., the latter part of this week.

—The subscription books to the Northern Pacific Company's collateral trust loan of $15,000,000 were closed yesterday. The statement was made that the stockholders had subscribed very little to the issue, which will all be taken by the syndicate.

—A dispatch from Poughkeepsie says that the Pennsylvania, Poughkeepsie and Boston Railroad will be abandoned to-day, and that the road will be sold unless the company can be reorganized.

—H. R. Duval, President of the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad, denies emphatically that a sale of that road has been made. The published reports to that effect were erroneous.

—A number of Western agents of Eastern railroads met in the Hotel Imperial in this city yesterday for the purpose of comparing notes and talking over the general situation.

—The twenty-fourth annual convention of the Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association will be held in Milwaukee Sept. 13, 14, and 15.

—The Canadian Pacific has taken over the Montreal and Western Railroad, which has been completed to St. Garth from St. Jerome in Canada.

—W. A. Lynch has been appointed receiver of the Pittsburg, Akron and Western Railway Company. Col. Lynch is President of the road.

—Frank Lynch of North Dakota has been elected President of the Red River Valley and Western Railroad.

—D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie Railway, returned yesterday from Chicago.

DEPRESSED STATE OF TRADE.

Mills and Factories Shutting Down and Number of Hands Reduced.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 31.—The Everett Woolen Mills, employing 250 hands, will shut down Saturday for a month to await a more settled financial situation.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—The weaving and dressing rooms of the Broadbrook Company's cloth mills at Broadbrook will run but five days a week for the present.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 31.—The big Amoskeag Mills were closed to-day. This is the first suspension of these factories for many years. Eight thousand operatives are idle. The Jefferson Mills started up again this morning, thus giving employment to 1,000 hands who had been idle for two weeks. All the remaining Amoskeag mills are certain to resume work Aug. 28, if not before, but it will be on the basis, it is stated, of a reduction of wages to operatives. It is said that there will be a general reduction of 10 per cent., and those receiving better wages than the average will be cut down 15 per cent.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 31.—The Industrial Works, ranking among the largest iron works and boiler shops in the country, have been closed, presumably for repairs, but the reason is because the firm operating them cannot get money for the goods sold and has decided to wait until something turns up. Clements & Son, the owners, are among the millionaires of the State, and have offices and agents in all the leading cities of the United States, and manufacture anything from an engine up to a complete iron mill. The closing of the mill throws out of employment many hundreds of skilled workmen.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The number of men now out of work in Chicago is larger probably than ever before. The work with building trades in the World's Fair, as well as in the city auxiliary to the World's Fair, has come to an end. The building in the city that continues is trivial compared with the rush incident to the fair. Laborers are being thrown out of work daily. Factories are reducing their working forces. The General Electric Company furnishes one instance in the discharge last Saturday of fifteen traveling salesmen. It will also at once reduce the office and shop forces. Many other employers of labor in the city are adopting a like course.

Left His Wife and Children.

The Italian colony at the upper end of Elizabeth Street is greatly excited over the supposed elopement of Frank Deorio, a married man, aged twenty-three, and Carmelia Papa, a young girl who has been in this country but three months.

Deorio, who owned a bootblacking stand at the corner of Houston Street and the Bowery, lived with his wife, who is seven years his senior, and his children at 257 Elizabeth Street.

On July 23 Deorio sold his stand for $200 and has not been seen since. On that date Carmelia also disappeared.

Mrs. Deorio believes that they have eloped.

FOR INTERNATIONAL HONORS

ENTRIES FOR THE BIG BICYCLE MEET AT CHICAGO.

Never Before Have so Many Contestants Entered for Wheel Races—All the Prominent Fast Cyclers of the Country for Both Long and Short Distances Are on the List—Six Days of Racing in Which Foreign Riders Will Compete—Zimmerman, Osmond, and Sanger Will Meet.

The entries closed for the Chicago International bicycle races on Saturday last, and present a field unparalleled in the history of cycling. Every man of note in this country is entered, and all of them will come together in the international events. Some forty men are entered whose names do not appear on the list below, owing to the fact that no entrance fees accompanied the entry blanks. They will be allowed to compete if the money is paid before the races, but not otherwise. The list follows:

AUG. 7.

One Mile Novice.—H. Jordan, E. C. Adams, G. L. Martin, E. Spike, G. E. Bicker, O. F. Erickson, P. Von Boeckman, H. L. Nelson, J. Hlava, F. M. Prencil, J. Hrack, F. B. Wakefield, J. I. Brandenburg, C. H. Clarke, C. F. Alsop, L. O. Wilcoxon, A. V. Jackson, A. Rasmussen.

Half-Mile Illinois Championship.—F. H. Tuttle, C. W. Sahland, E. G. Bickart, G. L. Emerson, A. D. Kennedy, E. C. Bode, W. A. Rhodes.

Two-Mile, 5:50 Class.—A. W. Warren, H. Jordan, C. T. Knisely, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, I. Baird, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, M. Nelson, F. S. Dickinson, A. M. Ross, E. G. Bickarts, A. L. Levenhardt, J. Levy, M. H. Mayer, F. B. Wakefield, A. T. Webb, T. J. Byrne, E. A. Nelson, A. T. Heywood, L. O. Wilcoxon, R. M. Tidd, E. Ulbricht, C. W. Davis, C. A. Fox, F. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, M. Nessel, G. C. Hobbs, J. Waelder, E. P. Richardson, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, H. H. Wylie, G. Steele, C. E. Parker.

Half-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, J. L. Johnson, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. E. Barnum, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, M. Nelson, L. H. Dyer, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, L. D. Munger, C. W. Sahland, P. Von Boeckman, A. M. Ross, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, G. L. Emerson, J. I. Brandenburg, J. F. Starbuck, R. W. Slusser, M. H. Mayer, F. H. Sercombe, A. L. Levenhart, J. T. Byrne, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, A. T. Heywood, J. P. Clarke, G. L. Gary, E. C. Ode, A. D. Kennedy, C. W. Davis, R. M. Tidd, C. F. Alsop, H. T. Pyle, E. S. Blauvelt, A. Rasmussen, A. N. French, W. Hyslop, C. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch.

Two-Mile Illinois Championship.—C. T. Knisely, F. H. Tuttle, J. P. Bliss, F. B. Wakefield, F. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, E. C. Bode, W. A. Rhodes.

One-Third Mile, Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, W. B. Inks, G. F. Taylor, C. T. Knisely, F. H. Tuttle, M. H. Burt, A. A. Zimmerman, L. D. Munger, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, G. L. Emerson, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, C. W. Davis, G. L. Gary, E. S. Blauvelt, W. Hyslop, C. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch.

Five-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, H. R. Steensen, C. M. Murphy, C. V. Dasey, I. Baird, W. H. Seaton, F. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, C. W. Brasie, J. H. Adams, C. H. Peck, A. A. Zimmerman, E. Spike, M. Nelson, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, L. D. Munger, G. E. Bicker, O. F. Erickson, H. S. Nelson, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, A. T. Webb, J. F. Starbuck, J. Brack, F. M. Prencil, J. Hlava, M. H. Mayer, A. L. Levenhardt, C. H. Clark, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, A. T. Heywood, W. A. Thompson, J. P. Clark, G. C. Hobbs, E. C. Bode, M. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, F. Nessel, C. A. Fox, E. Ulbricht, R. M. Tidd, C. F. Alsop, L. O. Wilcoxon, A. V. Johnson, E. P. Richardson, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, W. Hyslop, A. N. French, L. W. Fox, H. H. Wylie, G. Steele, C. E. Parker.

One-Mile Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, H. R. Steensen, A. A. Zimmerman, L. D. Munger, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, L. W. Campbell, F. H. Sercombe, G. L. Emerson, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, C. W. Davis, G. L. Gary, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop.

AUG. 8.

Two-Third-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. W. Nicholson, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, J. L. Johnson, I. Baird, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. E. Barnum, A. A. Zimmerman, M. Nelson, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, J. P. Bliss, A. L. Levenhardt, J. Levy, P. H. Sercombe, M. H. Mayer, R. W. Slusser, F. B. Wakefield, J. I. Brandenburg, G. L. Emerson, F. T. Bryne, R. E. Patterson, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, F. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, J. P. Clarke, G. L. Gary, G. C. Hobbs, E. C. Bode, A. D. Kennedy, C. A. Fox, C. W. Davis, E. Ulbricht, R. M. Tidd, C. F. Alsop, H. T. Pyle, A. M. Ross, J. S. Johnson, E. S. Blauvelt, C. E. Parker, G. Steele, A. J. Doetschman, A. N. French, W. Hyslop, C. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch.

One-Mile Illinois Championship.—F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, J. P. Bliss, G. L. Emerson, J. I. Brandenburg, E. C. Bode, A. D. Kennedy, F. Nessel, C. W. Davis, W. A. Rhodes.

One Mile, 3:00 Class.—O. F. Erickson, A. M. Ross, C. H. Clarke, J. Levy, M. H. Mayer, R. W. Slusser, J. Hlava, F. M. Prencil, J. Hrack, F. B. Wakefield, J. I. Brandenburg, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, H. T. Pyle, A. V. Jackson, L. O. Wilcoxon, C. F. Alsop, C. A. Fox, J. Waelder, W. A. Thompson, C. E. Parker, A. Longley, A. J. Doetschman, W. G. Nicholson, F. Miller, W. B. Inks, C. W. Brasie, A. W. Nisewonger, M. Nelson, F. S. Dickinson, G. E. Bicker, P. Von Beckman, E. P. Richardson.

Two-Mile Team Race.—New-York AC, Chicago CC, Springfield BC, Illinois CC.

Quarter-Mile, Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, W. G. Nicholson, H. R. Steensen, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, L. H. Dyer, L. D. Munger, J. S. Johnson, G. L. Emerson, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, G. L. Gary, C. W. Davis, E. S. Blauvelt, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop.

Five-Mile Illinois Championship.—F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, J. P. Bliss, C. W. Davis, F. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, E. C. Bode, H. H. Wylie, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch.

One-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, W. G. Nicholson, F. L. Miller, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, J. L. Johnson, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. E. Barnum, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, E. Spike, M. Nelson, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, L. D. Munger, G. E. Bicker, O. F. Erickson, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, A. L. Levenhardt, L. W. Campbell, P. H. Sercombe, M. H. Meyer, R. W. Slusser, F. B. Wakefield, F. S. Starbuck, J. I. Brandenberg, G. L. Emerson, T. J. Byrne, R. E. Patterson, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, W. A. Thompson, J. P. Clark, G. L. Gary, G. C. Hobbs, E. C. Bode, M. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, C. A. Fox, C. W. Davis, E. Ulbricht, R. M. Tidd, A. F. Alsop, L. L. Wilcoxon, A. V. Jackson, H. T. Pyle, W. L. Darmer, E. P. Richardson, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, A. N. French, L. W. Fox, A. Longley, G. Steele, C. E. Parker.

Two-Mile Lap Race.—H. Smith, C. T. Knisely, C. M. Murphy, H. R. Steensen, M. H. Burt, A. A. Zimmerman, L. D. Munger, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, G. L. Gary, J. P. Clark, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, H. H. Wylie.

AUG. 9.

One Mile Novice.—H. Jordan, E. C. Adams, G. L. Martin, E. Spike, G. E. Bicker, O. F. Erickson, P. Von Boeckman, F. B. Wakefield, G. F. Alsop, L. O. Wilcoxon, G. E. L. Parkes.

One-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, J. L. Johnson, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, J. H. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. E. Barnum, W. E. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, M. Nelson, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, L. D. Munger, A. M. Ross, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, C. Brown, G. L. Emerson, J. I. Brandenburg, A. T. Webb, F. B. Wakefield, R. W. Slusser, M. H. Mayer, P. H. Sercombe, J. Levy, A. L. Levenhardt, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, H. T. Pyle, A. V. Jackson, A. F. Alsop, R. M. Tidd, E. Ulbricht, C. W. Davis, C. A. Fox, A. D. Kennedy, M. Nessel, E. C. Bode, G. C. Hobbs, G. L. Gary, J. P. Clark, E. P. Richardson, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, A. N. French, A. J. Doetschman, G. Steele, C. E. Parker, F. J. Osmond.

Quarter-Mile National Championship.—H. Smith, G. Smith, A. W. Warren, C. M. Murphy, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, A. A. Zimmerman, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, G. L. Gary, C. W. Davis, E. P. Richardson, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson.

One Mile, 2:40 Class.—H. Jordan, F. Miller, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, O. W. Nisewonger, W. H. Mulliken, M. Nelson, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, H. R. Warren, G. L. Emerson, J. I. Brandenburg, J. F. Starbuck, M. H. Mayer, P. H. Sercombe, L. W. Campbell, A. L. Levenhardt, T. J. Byrne, A. T. Heywood, H. T. Pyle, L. O. Wilcoxon, R. M. Tidd, E. Ulbricht, F. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, M. Nessel, E. L. Blauvelt, C. E. Parkes, G. Steele, C. T. Nelson, P. Grosch.

Five-Mile National Championship.—H. Smith, G. Smith, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, C. M. Murphy, H. R. Steensen, A. A. Zimmerman, F. Waller, J. P. Bliss, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, G. L. Gary, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, A. N. French, H. H. Wylie.

Three-Mile Scratch.—H. Smith, G. Smith, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, C. M. Murphy, F. Nessel, G. F. Taylor, H. R. Steensen, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, C. M. Chamberlain, L. D. Munger, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, G. L. Emerson, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, G. L. Gary, C. W. Davis, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, F. J. Osmond.

Two-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, C. M. Murphy, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, I. Baird, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, C. W. Brasie, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. E. Barnum, S. S. Barrett, A. A. Zimmerman, E. Spike, M. Nelson, F. Waller, F. S. Dickerson, L. D. Munger, G. E. Becker, O. F. Erickson, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, C. Brown, C. H. Clark, A. L. Leonhardt, L. M. Campbell, P. H. Sercombe, M. H. Mayer, R. W. Slusser, J. Hlava, F. M. Prencil, J. Hrach, F. B. Wakefield, J. F. Starbuck, A. T. Webb, J. I. Brandenberg, G. L. Emerson, T. J. Byrnes, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, W. A. Thompson, J. P. Clarke, G. C. Hobbs, E. C. Bode, A. D. Kennedy, G. A. Fox, C. W. Davis, E. Ulbricht, R. M. Tidd, C. F. Alsop, L. O. Wilcoxon, A. V. Jackson, E. P. Richardson, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, A. N. French, L. W. Fox, H. H. Wylie, A. Rasmussen, C. E. Parkes, F. J. Ormond.

AUG. 10.

Half-Mile National Championship.—H. Smith, G. Smith, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, A. A. Zimmerman, J. P. Bliss, G. L. Emerson, F. H. Sercombe, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, C. W. Davis, G. L. Gary, A. N. French, C. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes.

One Mile, Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, H. R. Steensen, M. H. Burt, A. A. Zimmerman, L. D. Munger, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, J. I. Brandenburg, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, C. W. Davis, F. Nessel, E. C. Bode, G. L. Gary, J. P. Clark, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, F. J. Osmond.

Two-Mile National Championship.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, A. A. Zimmerman, J. P. Bliss, G. L. Emerson, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, G. L. Gary, H. H. Wylie, A. N. French, A. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes.

Half-Mile, Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, H. R. Steensen, M. H. Burt, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, L. H. Dyer, L. D. Munger, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, G. L. Gary, E. C. Bode, C. W. Davis, E. S. Blauvelt, W. Hyslop, C. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch, F. J. Osmond.

Two-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, F. Miller, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, I. Baird, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, C. W. Brasie, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. E. Barnum, A. A. Zimmerman, E. Spike, M. Nelson, F. Waller, F. S. Dickerson, L. D. Munger, G. E. Becker, O. F. Erickson, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, C. Brown, C. H. Clark, A. L. Levenhardt, L. W. Campbell, P. H. Sercombe, M. H. Mayer, H. E. Skinner, R. W. Slusser, F. B. Wakefield, J. F. Starbuck, J. I. Brandenburg, G. L. Emerson, T. J. Byrne, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, W. A. Thompson, J. P. Clark, E. C. Bode, M. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, C. A. Fox, C. W. Davis, E. Ulbricht, R. M. Tidd, C. F. Alsop, L. O. Wilcoxen, H. T. Pyle, W. L. Darmer, E. P. Richardson, E. S. Blauvelt, C. E. Parker, H. H. Wylie, L. W. Fox, A. N. French, W. Hyslop, A. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch, F. J. Osmond.

One-Mile National Championship.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, F. H. Tutt, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, A. A. Zimmerman, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, C. W. Davis, G. L. Cary, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, A. N. French.

Half Mile, 1:20 Class.—H. Jordan, C. T. Knisely, F. Miller, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, J. L. Johnson, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, O. W. Neiswonger, W. E. Barnum, W. H. Mulliken, M. Nelson, G. M. Chamberlain, F. S. Dickerson, P. Von Boeckman, A. M. Ross, C. Brown, A. L. Levenhardt, J. Levy, P. H. Sercombe, H. E. Skinner, R. W. Slusser, F. B. Wakefield, F. Starbuck, J. I. Brandenburg, G. L. Emerson, T. J. Byrne, R. E. Patterson, A. P. Babcock, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, H. T. Pyle, A. V. Jackson, A. M. Tidd, E. Ulbricht, C. A. Fox, F. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, M. Nessel, E. C. Bode, G. C. Hobbs, J. P. Clarke, J. Waelder, W. A. Thompson, E. P. Richardson, E. L. Blauvelt, C. E. Parkes, G. Steele, A. J. Doetschman, C. T. Nelson, P. Grosch.

AUG. 11.

One Mile Novice.—H. Jordan, E. C. Adams, E. Spike, G. E. Becker, O. F. Erickson, P. Von Boeckman, J. I. Brandenburg, F. B. Wakefield, J. Hrach, F. M. Prencil, J. Hlava, T. Holmes, C. F. Alsop, L. O. Wilcoxon.

Half-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, J. L. Johnson, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. E. Barnum, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, M. Nelson, F. S. Dickinson, L. D. Munger, P. Von Boeckman, A. M. Ross, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, C. Brown, A. L. Levenhardt, L. W. Campbell, J. Levy, P. H. Sercombe, M. H. Mayer, H. E. Skinner, R. W. Slusser, F. B. Wakefield, A. T. Webb, J. I. Brandenburg, G. L. Emerson, T. J. Byrnes, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, H. T. Pyle, A. V. Jackson, L. O. Wilcoxon, E. Ulbricht, C. W. Davis, C. A. Fox, A. D. Kennedy, E. C. Bode, G. C. Hobbs, G. L. Gary, J. P. Clark, J. Waelder, E. P. Richardson, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, A. N. French, A. J. Doetschman, A. L. Fox, G. Steele, C. E. Parkes, F. J. Osmond.

One Mile, 2:30 Class.—G. Smith, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, I. Baird, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. H. Mulliken, M. Nelson, H. R. Warren, G. L. Emerson, J. I. Brandenburg, J. F. Starbuck, P. H. Sercombe, A. L. Leonhardt, E. A. L. Nelson, A. T. Heywood, J. P. Clark, G. L. Gary, E. C. Bode, A. D. Kennedy, F. Nessel, C. W. Davis, R. M. Tidd, E. L. Blauvelt, A. N. French, W. Hyslop, C. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.—ENTRIES TO BE SELECTED.

Half Mile, Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, H. R. Steensen, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, L. D. Munger, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, P. H. Sercombe, J. I. Brandenburg, G. L. Emerson, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, E. C. Bode, G. L. Gary, W. Hyslop, C. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes, F. J. Osmond.

Three-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, F. H. Tuttle, H. Jordan, C. T. Knisely, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, I. Baird, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, C. W. Davis, C. W. Brasie, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, O. W. Nieswonger, W. E. Barnum, A. A. Zimmerman, E. Spike, M. Nelson, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, L. D. Munger, G. E. Bickner, O. F. Erickson, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, C. Brown, G. L. Emerson, A. T. Webb, J. F. Starbuck, F. B. Wakefield, J. Hrack, F. M. Prencil, J. Hlave, R. W. Slusser, M. H. Mayer, P. H. Sercombe, J. Levy, A. L. Leonhardt, C. H. Clarke, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, A. T. Heywood, W. A. Thompson, J. P. Clark, G. L. Gary, G. C. Hobbs, E. C. Bode, M. Nessel, A. D. Kennedy, F. Nessel, C. A. Fox, E. Ulbricht, R. M. Tidd, C. F. Alsop, A. V. Jackson, T. J. Byrnes, E. P. Richardson, E. S. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, A. N. French, N. H. Wylie, G. Steele, F. J. Osmond.

Third Mile, Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, H. R. Steensen, A. A. Zimmerman, L. D. Munger, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, L. W. Campbell, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, C. W. Davis, E. C. Bode, G. L. Gary, E. S. Blauvelt, W. Hyslop, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch, F. J. Osmond.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP—ENTRIES TO BE SELECTED.

AUG. 12.

SIXTY-MILE INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP—ENTRIES TO BE SELECTED.

One-Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren F. H. Tuttle, H. Jordan, C. T. Knisely, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, I. Baird, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, C. H. Peck, W. E. Barnum, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, M. Nelson, G. M. Chamberlain, J. F. Stillwell, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, L. D. Munger, G. E. Becker, E. Spike, O. F. Erickson, P. Von Bockman, H. T. Nelson, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, C. H. Clarke, A. L. Levenhardt, L. M. Campbell, J. Levy, P. H. Sercombe, M. H. Mayer, H. E. Skinner, R. W. Slusser, F. B. Wakefield, J. I. Brandenburg, G. L. Emerson, T. J. Bryne, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Pyle, E. A. Nelson, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, H. T. Pyle, L. O. Wilcoxon, C. F. Alsop, R. M. Tidd, E. Ulbricht, C. W. Davis, C. A. Fox, A. D. Kennedy, M. Nessel, E. C. Bode, G. C. Hubbs, J. P. Clark, W. L. Darmer, E. P. Richardson, E. A. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, A. N. French, A. J. Doetschman, G. Steele, C. E. Parkes, F. J. Ormond.

One-Quarter, Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, H. R. Steensen, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, M. Nelson, L. H. Dyer, L. D. Munger, A. M. Ross, J. S. Johnson, A. E. Lumsden, A. P. Babcock, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, G. L. Gary, E. C. Bode, C. W. Davis, E. S. Blauvelt, W. Hyslop, C. T. Nelson, W. A. Rhodes, P. Grosch, F. J. Osmond.

Two-third Mile Handicap.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, W. B. Inks, H. R. Steensen, C. V. Dasey, J. L. Johnson, I. Baird, W. H. Seaton, G. L. Martin, M. H. Burt, J. D. Adams, C. H. Beck, W. E. Barnum, W. H. Mulliken, A. A. Zimmerman, J. F. Stillwell, F. Waller, F. S. Dickinson, A. M. Ross, J. P. Bliss, J. S. Johnson, C. Brown, A. L. Levenhardt, L. W. Campbell, J. Levy, P. H. Sercombe, M. H. Mayer, H. E. Skinner, R. W. Slusser, F. B. Wakefield, J. I. Brandenburg, G. L. Emerson, T. J. Byrnes, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, T. J. Wagner, A. T. Heywood, H. T. Pyle, D. O. Wilcoxon, C. F. Alsop, R. M. Tidd, E. Ulbright, C. W. Davis, C. A. Fox, A. D. Kennedy, M. Nessel, E. C. Bode, G. C. Hobbs, J. P. Clarke, E. P. Rickardson, E. L. Blauvelt, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, A. T. Nelson, W. Hyslop, A. N. French, A. J. Doetschman, L. W. Fox, G. Steele, C. E. Parkes, F. J. Osmond.

One-Mile International Championship.—Entries to be selected.

Two-third Mile, Open.—H. Smith, G. Smith, C. M. Murphy, A. W. Warren, F. H. Tuttle, C. T. Knisely, G. F. Taylor, H. R. Steensen, A. A. Zimmerman, J. F. Stillwell, L. D. Munger, J. P. Bliss, J. L. Johnson, P. H. Sercombe, J. I. Brandenburg, G. L. Emerson, A. E. Lumsden, H. C. Tyler, E. A. Nelson, W. W. Windle, G. L. Gary, J. P. Clark, E. C. Bode, C. W. Davis, E. A. Blauvelt, W. Hyslop, P. Grosch, W. A. Rhodes, C. T. Nelson, F. J. Osmond.

One-Mile Invitation.—Entries to be selected.
One-Mile Consolation.—Non-winners of the week.

Wheelmen Going to Chicago.

A party of about sixty wheelmen from this city and vicinity will leave Saturday night for Chicago in a special car on the West Shore Railroad. At Rotterdam Junction, near Albany, they will be joined by about twenty men from Hartford and forty from Boston. They expect to arrive in Chicago early Monday morning and to spend two weeks there. The first week will be devoted to sightseeing at the fair, and the second week will be spent at the international meet. They will be joined in Chicago by a number of other prominent wheelmen, who will go on later trains. Among the party will be Secretary-Treasurer T. A. Raisbeck, Mrs. Raisbeck and Miss Raisbeck, P. C. Eckhardt and Mrs. Eckhardt, Dr. M. L. Rhein and Mrs. Rhein, Dr. I. D. Brandt of the Excelsior Cycling Club and Miss Brandt, L. A. Newcomb of the New-York Tourist Wheelmen and Mrs. Newcomb, William Smith and Charles J. V. Smith of the Excelsior Cycling Club, Frank Eveland, Hudson County Wheelmen, and Mrs. Eveland; Adolf Stahl, Secretary of the Gramercy Wheelmen, New-York; E. P. Burnham, official handicapper, Massachusetts Division, League of American Wheelmen; A. B. Osborn, Morristown, N. J., and George H. Burch of Hartford, Conn.

New Rule in the Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds of the Interior Department has issued a rule in which he gives notice that after Sept. 1 not more than one motion for reconsideration of a decision adverse to a claim for a pension fee will be entertained by the department, and as to the one motion strict compliance with the requirements of the office as to good faith is enjoined.

This rule is issued with a view to preventing dishonest attorneys who may improperly receive pension fees which rightfully belong to others from retaining the same by filing dilatory motions for reconsideration of the department's decision requiring the same to be refunded.

TARAL HISSED AT MONMOUTH

A PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL OF THE JOCKEY'S STABLE ORDERS.

Taral Rode a Waiting Race on Stonenell and So Had Him Beaten by Aloha—The Supposition Was that It Was Done by Order of Mr. Dwyer So that He Could Scorch the Betting Ring—Racegoers Indignant Over the Performance.

There was a scene at the Monmouth Park track yesterday afternoon such as very few racegoers have ever seen. It was one that few of them would ever wish to see again. If Fred Taral has his way, they will never see it with him as the principal actor.

The trouble was in the fourth race. There were but two starters, Stonenell, belonging to M. F. Dwyer, and Aloha, owned by McCafferty & Wishard. It was a run of three-quarters of a mile, and Stonenell was the favorite in the betting at 1 to 3. There was so little interest in the race that there was very little betting. So the bookmakers, to liven things up a bit, made a "time book" on the book race, making 1:12 the time standard in which, in their opinion, the race should be run with such a sprinter as Stonenell to make the pace. The books laid 4 to 5 that the race would not be run in slower time than their figure and 7 to 10 that it would be run faster. Whether M. F. Dwyer bet in these time books or not could not be certainly ascertained, though there were reports that he had bet that the time would be slower than the unit fixed, and also bet that Stonenell would win the race. If that was so, then he lost both ways, and it served him right, for the race was run in such a fashion as to indicate that the stable orders had been for Stonenell to win, but to win in the slowest possible time.

If there was such a scheme, which THE NEW-YORK TIMES does not charge as a fact because it has not positive proof, then Mr. Dwyer deserved to lose his bets for attempting a bit of sharp practice, which was hardly the sort of thing for a man who has always stood so well on the turf as he to indulge in.

Taral plainly rode to stable orders, for he is too good and too honest a boy to ride such a waiting race as he did without absolute orders from the owner of the horse. Stonenell was beaten in the ridiculously slow time of 1:15¾, about the time that might be expected in a race for maiden four-year-olds, no time for a race horse, and particularly one of the calibre of Stonenell.

Then came the scene that astonished and angered all lovers of racing who ever think of it as a sport instead of a daylight substitute for the roulette wheel. When Taral came back to weigh in he was greeted with a round of hisses, and there is little wonder that the face of the clever and popular jockey was suffused with blushes until it seemed to observers as if the skin were on fire. For McCafferty there was, on the other hand, round after round of cheers, such as no one has heard before on the Monmouth Park track this year, if ever.

For full two minutes the air was filled with the noise of the mingled hisses, cheers, and jeers that the excited people on the lawn and in the grand stand and clubhouse used as a means of expressing their disapproval of the fact that Taral had thrown away a race in pursuance of what everyone thought was, on its face, a bit of sharp practice, if not direct fraud. The excitement was intense, and there was a sigh of relief from the friends of Taral when he was able to weigh in and get away from the reach of the din. This lasted until McCafferty had weighed and gone to the paddock with his saddle, following in the wake of his horse, Aloha.

Taral's friends were thoroughly indignant that he should seem to be made the party to what looked so certainly like a bit of sharp practice. Some of those who were reproved for having hissed Taral were quick to deny the assertion that they had hissed at the ever popular jockey, and said that the hisses were meant to show the judges that they thoroughly disapproved of the attempt of "Mike" Dwyer to tarnish Taral's reputation by making him an innocent victim of his schemes to beat the betting ring.

Said one of them: "There is nothing else left for us to do to express our disapproval of acts that would make the veriest robber in the old days at Guttenberg hide his head in shame. Job after job is successfully carried through at this track, and the judges sit in the stand and pay no attention to them, while the lottery king sits above them and smiles approvingly at their moral cowardice. If a newspaper man protests that all is not as it should be he is ruled off the track. There seems to be no desire and no intention to attempt to correct the things that are done here, and it is about time that the people should express their indignation at what is being done. It is, of course, very unfortunate that Taral should have to be made the object of these expressions of disapproval, but he ought to be willing to suffer for the general good, for there is no one at the track who believes that Fred Taral would willingly do a wrongful act on the track. We all know him too well. This is simply a case where 'Old Dog Tray' has to be condemned for being found in bad company. Taral should not feel badly about the affair. It is meant for disapproval of the Dwyer methods which prevailed in this race, and in which I believe, as do most of the people who hissed Taral and cheered McCafferty, he was attemping to 'do up the public.' It is time that a stop should be put to the whole business. The judges and managers of the track can have no doubt after the demonstration this afternoon how the general public feels about the matter. They may be willing to ignore the newspapers, but they will hardly be willing to ignore the people on whom they must depend for support for their game."

No Respectable Woman Would Be Seen There.

From the Mamaroneck Paragraph.

Monmouth Park is no worse than Morris Park or any other racing resort. They are all equally bad, and no honest or respectable man or woman will be seen at any of them.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Matters of Interest to Breeders, Racing Men, and Owners.

The one subject of interest just now to every one in the horse and carriage trade is the refusal of Mayor Gilroy to renew the license of William Easton of Tattersalls, Fifty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue, permitting him to act as auctioneer in this city. Mayor Gilroy has given out that he based his refusal on the fact of Director Easton being an alien, and that no other cause influenced his decision. Corporation Counsel Clark has said that Mayor Gilroy asked if he could withhold the license on such grounds, and that he told him he could do so. Mr. Easton is at present out of the city, and nothing could be learned as to his probable action in the matter. Sympathy is with Mr. Easton, for he has done more than any one else to put the horse trade on a thoroughly respectable basis, and with unbounded energy, with a liberal expenditure of capital, has conduced not a little to make New-York the centre of the horse markets in this country. The electric-light sales at Tattersalls have been peculiarly successful, especially with thoroughbred yearlings, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Easton may be permitted to go on in the business. Everything is quiet just now in the way of sales at Tattersalls, although there are many horses there to be disposed of privately. Mr. Ashenden, who, with his son Bertie, has charge of the sales yard, is busy giving lessons in tandem and four-in-hand driving. Mr. George Easton, the brother of William Easton, is now in Virginia making arrangements for his wedding to Miss Harris of the Old Dominion on Sept. 5. Mr. T. A. Joyce, who conducts the popular Newmarket Café at Tattersalls, is now in Ireland, where he will attend the great Dublin horse show.

The entire trotting stud of Col. R. S. Strader of Lexington, Ky., is soon to be sold at auction, and as all of the horses are well bred in trotting lines there will likely be keen competition for them. The delay in disposing of the stud arises from the peculiar request in the will of Col. Strader that his horses should be retained by his family for a year after his death and then if they so desired, disposed of.

An unusually large number for this season of the year of horses and carriages have been entered for sale to-day at Van Tassell & Kearney's Emporium on East Thirteenth Street. The bidding here is always brisk, as customers know they can rely upon the protection of the firm, and good things never go a-begging. The firm offers at private sale a large and varied assortment of brakes, carriages, Summer wagons, and fancy traps. The harness and saddlery departments are complete in every detail, and prices are very reasonable.

Mr. August Belmont has made several nominations for the English Derby of 1895. Mr. Belmont has some very valuable brood mares and foals in England, and as he has secured the service of some of the best thoroughbred stallions, his colors should be well to the fore in any event for which he chooses to enter.

H. H. Babcock Company, 406-412 Broome Street, are making heavy discounts on the prices of all their carriages, buckboards, light traps, and other vehicles owing to a large portion of their warerooms being cut off by the widening of Elm Street. This firm is particularly happy in selection of styles which are furnished in the most fashionable manner. Their jump-seated buckboard has been favorably known for many years, and is just the thing for use in the country. Every vehicle turned out in the factory of the Babcock Company is made from carefully selected materials to insure the best of wear.

Isidor Bonheur, brother of the famous artist Rosa Bonheur, has designed and executed a handsome bronze statue of a French coach horse, to be offered for the finest collection of French coachers in addition to the other horses to be shown by one exhibitor at the Columbian Exposition.

Tennessee has the lead in raising pacing-bred racers. Most of them belong to the Tom Hal family, and that blood is prized above all others.

William B. Pond & Co., corner Broadway and Fifty-first Street, are just now offering some extremely good bargains in second-hand carriages and runabouts. These vehicles have been used but a very few times and are sold very cheap. A beautifully-finished hansom cab is deserving of especial notice, and the price is quite low. A new Highgate cart recently built by this firm is attracting a great deal of attention among the tandem drivers. It has a six-foot wheel and is made after the model of 1840, with black body and red gear and trimmings. The seat and apron are the very finest doeskin, and no expense has been spared in making this cart one of the very best products of carriage maker's skill.

The race at Louisville, Ky., on Oct. 7, will be the stallion representative stake, for three-year-olds. The winner will receive not less than $10,000, the largest amount to be trotted for in the United States this year.

J. Curley, whose repositories at Fifty-first Street and Broadway, this city, and Boerum Place, Brooklyn, are filled with beautiful specimens of the carriage maker's art, has just returned from a visit to Chicago. He is enthusiastic over the fair, and believes that it will do this country untold good. Mr. Curley is noted for the fashionable styles in his warerooms at very reasonable prices. He superintends his factory and can thoroughly recommend his traps, as he makes them all.

Edward Callanan's Son, at 57 West Forty-fourth Street, has great bargains in useful vehicles of all kinds. He has several second-hand traps, and other styles of carriages by the best builders, that he has marked down extremely low. He also does all kinds of repairing with neatness and dispatch.

B. B., 2:13, the roan pacer that forced Hal Pointer out in 2:09¾ two seasons ago, is reported to be coming back to his former speed.

The Canadian horse Fides Stanton, that has not lost a race this year, captured the five-thousand-dollar stake race at Pittsburg, Penn., and made a record of 2:15½.

Fiss & Doerr have abandoned the Thursday sales at their blue front stables on East Twenty-fourth Street during August, but will resume the usual Monday and Thursday auctions on the 1st of September. They have large entries for their Monday sales during August, the one held yesterday bringing good prices for serviceable animals. A good many bargains are picked up at this mart by those who know what they want, and as the firm gives a guarantee with every horse that he is as represented, the customer is certain of fair treatment.

Rolfe N., brother in blood to Nelson, 2:10, dropped dead on the track at Saginaw, Mich., recently. He had many of Nelson's peculiarities and was a singularly beautiful animal.

Saladin, 2:05¾, and Stamboul, 2:07½, are the two fastest performers by a common sire. They are both by Sultan.

William H. Gray, 20-22 Wooster Street, is offering great bargains in fancy and Summer traps. Some of his traps are singularly beautiful, especially a runabout in gray Bedford cord with bluish-gray trimmings. Mr. Gray uses only the best of materials and guarantees every vehicle.

Isaac H. Dahlman has a splendid selection of handsome carriage and trap horses at his East Twenty-fourth Street stables. He has also a few extra fast trotters that are good road horses, and is always on the lookout for the best in the market.

C. C. Schildwachter, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, has on exhibition a regular line of standard designs in addition to big bargains in heavy and light victorias. His warerooms are well fitted to exhibit fine vehicles and every effort is made to satisfy purchasers. He takes especial care in regard to the quality of the material used in manufacturing, and as he gives only the best his customers are certain to return.

A LONG PROCESSION of diseases start from a torpid liver and impure blood. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures every one of them. It prevents them, too. Take it, as you ought, when you feel the first symptoms (languor, loss of appetite, dullness, depression) and you'll save yourself from something serious.

In building up needed flesh and strength, and to purify and enrich the blood, nothing can equal the "Discovery." It invigorates the liver and kidneys, promotes all the bodily functions, and brings back health and vigor. For Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Biliousness, and all Scrofulous, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, it is the only remedy that's guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded.

About Catarrh. No matter what you've tried and found wanting, you can be cured with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this medicine agree to cure you, or they'll pay you $500 in cash.

Truss Discarded Forever
- A -
COMPLETE CURE OF RUPTURE GUARANTEED
IN FROM TWO TO FIVE WEEKS
BY THE
M'CANDLISS TREATMENT,
No charge for consultation or examination, and no detention from business or pleasure. No operation. Highest references. Call or send for pamphlet. Controlled exclusively by
RADICAL RUPTURE CURE CO.,
857 Broadway, cor. 17th St., N. Y.

THE RAJAI AT THE RACES.

With His Suite He Watches the Horses Run at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The weather to-day was warm and the track in excellent condition for racing. The attendance was large, and included the Rajai Rajagan of Kapurthala and suite, who occupied five boxes on the east front of the grand stand. Gov. Flower was also present, this being his first visit to the track this season.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Sister Mary, 97 pounds, (Griffin,) 9 to 5, won; Charmion, 102, (Irving,) 8 to 5, second; Saragossa, 112, (Manlove,) 10 to 1, third. One, Sabine, Monowai, Foam, and Rey del Mar also ran. Time—1:14¾.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Prince of Darkness, 105 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 10, won; Copyright, 110, (F. Doane,) 8 to 1, second; Logan, 107, (Shields,) 7 to 1, third. Phliora, Falero, Versatile, Lockport, Old Pepper, and San Joaquin also ran. Time—1:42.

THIRD RACE.—Ladies' Stakes. One mile. Martyrdom, 102 pounds, (Blake,) 5 to 1, won; Sarah Ramey, 107, (A. Clayton,) 4 to 5, second; Coquette, 117, (Griffin,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:42¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Sea Foam Stakes. Five and a half furlongs. Racine, 127 pounds, (Miller,) 7 to 2, won; Lord Harry, 115, (J. Flynn,) 3 to 1, second; Dr. Hasbrouck, 127, (Thompson,) even, third. Charade, Rival, Lizzetta, and Captain Brown also ran. Time—1:07½.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Void, 129 pounds, (B. Harris,) 4 to 1, won; Climax, 111, (Flynn,) 3 to 1, second; Rear Guard, 104, (Irving,) 4 to 1, third. Rocket, Worth, Knapp, Monopolist, Cheddar, Brooklyn, Lizzie Macduff, Ella Knight, Crown Prince, and Ocean H. also ran. Time—1:29¾.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Three quarters of a mile; selling. Contribution, 109 pounds; J. McLaughlin and Panhandle, 105 each; Annapolis, Leonardo, and Gladiator, 101 each; Maid Ellis, 97; Gonzales, 107; Muffineer and Luray, 96 each.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Tactician, 111 pounds; St. Patrick, 110; Jack Richelieu, Mohican, and Gorman, 108 each; Blackburn and Polydora, 103 each; Tigress, 103; Tartarian and Kirsch, 101 each; Boyd and Pantalino, 94 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. George Beck, Rey el Santa Anita, Scholastic, St. Maxim, Ed Kearney, Flanagan, Lesbia colt, St. Pat and Starling, 111 pounds each; Orinda, Rebecca Rowett filly, Dispatch, La Joya, Lady Rose, and Elite filly, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile. Sykeston, 107 pounds; Major Joe and Dagmar, (imp.,) 104 each; Bel Demonio, 102; Jumpaway, (formerly Sir Cash,) and Shenandoah, 99 each; General Miles, 97.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Tom Flynn, 112 pounds; Stonemason, 106; Balbriggan, 105; Acolaim and Ragner, 103 each; Cora Taylor, 102; Lotion, 100; El Reno, 99; Lester, 98.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a half, over six hurdles; selling. Grey Fox, 152 pounds; St. Luke, 146; Alfonsina, 138; Bassanio, Sherwood, Southerner, Lijero, and Geronimo, 137 each; Margherita, 136; Elonado, 135.

Corbett to Fight at Coney Island.

James Corbett leaves Chicago to-day for his old training quarters at Asbury Park. In about a week he will begin training in anticipation of his fight with Mitchell. In reference to his insisting on adhering to the original contract, which specified the Coney Island Club for the Mitchell contest, Corbett says: "I want to make it emphatic that I never said I could not get fair play at Chicago. The Chicago people have treated me well, and I know I could get fair play there. It would be absurd for me to say otherwise. As for the Columbian Club, it is a good one, and I wish it every success. Neither Mr. Brady nor I ever expressed any doubt as to that club's ability to put through the fight in Indiana, and make it a success. In standing by the Coney Island Club I simply hold to my first agreement with Judge Newton."

Corbett will be present at the Dixon-Pierce fight, which will occur before the Coney Island Athletic Club on Monday next. It is his intention to make a short speech on that occasion, in which he will reiterate his determination to meet Mitchell before the Coney Island Club, and nowhere else, and that he will be in the arena there on the date agreed upon, Dec. 5, leaving it to Mitchell to carry out his part of the contract or not as he sees fit.

Agony is annoyance concentrated.
Beecham's Pills
(Worth a Guinea a Box.)
(Tasteless)
are concentrated remedies for the annoyance of Indigestion or the Agony of Dyspepsia
25 cents a box.
58

COSTAR'S EXTERMINATORS [illegible] roaches, bedbugs, ants, rats, mice, [illegible] cockroaches, waterbugs; infallible remedies; [illegible] years; not poisonous; not dangerous using; [illegible] single night. Beware refusing [illegible] direct [illegible] Place.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT. Advertisements for THE TIMES may be left at any American District Messenger office in the city, where the charges will be the same as those at the main office.

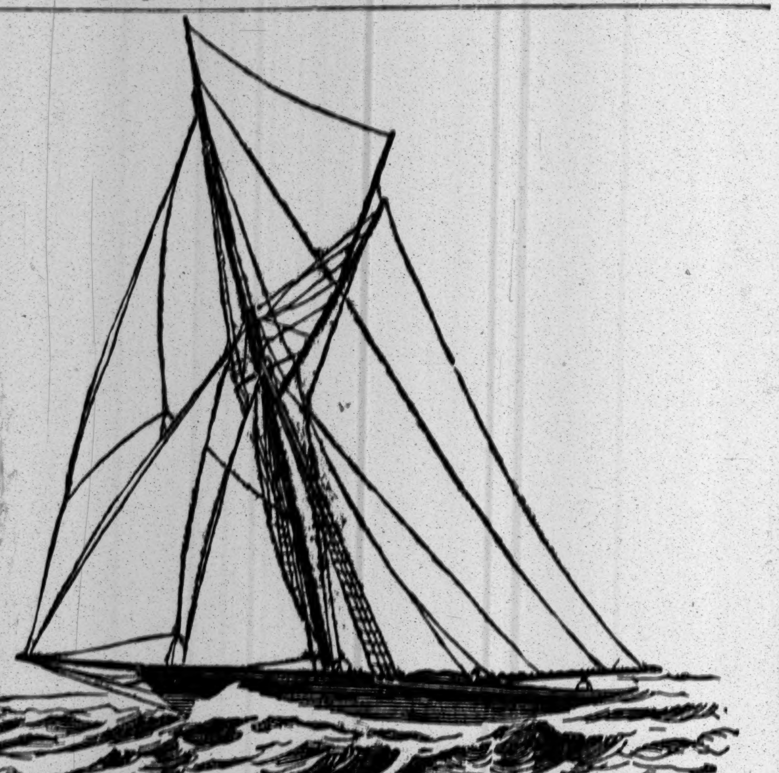
THE NAVAHOE WAS BEATEN

MR. CARROLL'S YACHT THIRD IN HER FIRST BRUSH OFF COWES.

In a Brisk Breeze the American Boat Was Outsailed by the Britannia and the Valkyrie—She Led at the End of the First Round but Fell Off in the Windward Work—She Is Still Tender and Does Not Stand up as Well as Valkyrie.

LONDON, July 31.—The regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club took place to-day off Cowes, Isle of Wight. A week never opened with greater éclat and a regatta never excited more lively interest. The Solent probably never before was so crowded with yachts and launches of every size and description and craft of every rig.

The presence of the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the United States cruiser Chicago, the German training ships Stein and Gneisenau, the British battle ship Neptune, and other vessels of the British Navy, and the royal yachts Victoria and Albert, Osborne, and Alberta, all decorated with flags from stem to stern, lent a charming brilliancy to a scene that was in other respects one of the most lively imaginable. Bright sunshine and a blue sky supplied everything needed to complete the yachtsmen's paradise. The presence of so many royalties, whom the recently-wedded Duke and Duchess of York joined during the day, raised society people for the time being to the seventh heaven.



The Prince of Wales's Britannia.

Every suitable point ashore and everything that could float was crowded with interested spectators, the ladies vying with one another in the brightness and novelty of their costumes.

The interest of most of the spectators centred chiefly in the German Emperor, while the yachtsmen's interest was taken by the respective performances of the American yacht Navahoe and the English Valkyrie. The former, being still unrated, was jokingly called a "dark horse."

The boats that took part in the race were Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe, Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie, J. Jameson's Iverna, the Prince of Wales's Britannia, A. D. Clarke's Satanita, and B. Donaldson's Calluna. They made a good flying start. The Valkyrie, carrying Lord Dunraven and commanded by the veteran Cranfield, hit the line first, just as the gun was fired, at 10 o'clock. Then followed in the order in which they are named the Iverna, the Britannia, commanded by Captain Carter and carrying the Prince of Wales; the Satanita, the Navahoe, and the Calluna.

All English hopes being centred in the Valkyrie, there was natural exultation over the Navahoe's rather bad start, which, however, gave way to a somewhat gloomy foreboding when on reaching the Warner Lightship the American boat was seen to be fast closing up on the Valkyrie. Experts gazed at the Navahoe with astonishment and remarked: "She must be a ripper." Old salts expressed surprise on noticing that the Navahoe had her mainsail stiffened with wooden battens, an artifice not infrequent with small craft, but unknown on the Solent with large crack yachts.

All the racers set their spinnakers soon after the start. It was a run thence to the Warner Lightship. There the Navahoe showed her mettle, and before rounding the Leep Sheal Buoy she was first. Nevertheless she did not appear as stiff or stand up to her canvas as well as the English-built vessels.

When the yachts reappeared in sight at Cowes, at the end of the first round, the spectacle of the Valkyrie and Navahoe engaged in a neck and neck struggle excited general surprise. The Navahoe appeared to lean a trifle more to the wind than was the case with her rival. The close of the first round was watched with intense interest. The Navahoe finished first.

In running for the Warner Lightship the second time the Britannia and Valkyrie drew up on the Navahoe. Soon after rounding the lightship the Britannia took first place and Valkyrie second, leaving the Navahoe in third place. The yachts maintained this order to the end, affording a race of great, though hardly exciting, interest. The victorious Britannia, which finished 1 minute and 3 seconds ahead of the Valkyrie and 1 minute and 26 seconds ahead of the Navahoe, was greeted with cheering, the firing of guns, the blowing of whistles, &c. The Satanita came in fourth and Calluna fifth. The Iverna gave up before the finish.

The time of the first three yachts is as follows:

Yachts.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Britannia	3	46	16
Valkyrie	3	47	19
Navahoe	3	47	42

The Navahoe was the only one of the yachts steered with a wheel, which is held to affect speed disadvantageously in turning. Capt. Cranfield more than once succeeded in planting the Valkyrie on the Navahoe's weather. Both the Valkyrie and the Britannia showed decided superiority in working to windward, and gained on the American on each tack. It is believed that the Navahoe, when measured, will prove to be the largest and will have to give the others time.

The breeze blowing during the day just enabled the racing fleet to carry jackyard topsails all round the course.

The Navahoe was tried on all points of sailing, and she came out of the trial in a satisfactory manner for a first performance. It is evident that the Britannia and Valkyrie will have their hands full every time they meet the Yankee if she can be improved in the smallest degree. Her best point appears to be reaching. She made quite a display off Ryde in the first round.

In the second round, however, with a steadier breeze and not a chance of fluking, it can be claimed that the Britannia and Valkyrie fairly and squarely outsailed her to windward.

The wind came off the mainland shore and was northerly when the starting signal was made. At the start the Valkyrie had the Iverna on her weather quarter. Then came the Britannia, Navahoe, Calluna, and Satanita. Whipping in the Britannia, the Navahoe luffed across the stern of the Valkyrie.

When near Norman Fort the Britannia and Satanita tacked to port and left the Valkyrie and Navahoe. They stood on up through the Spithead, but it was at a bad cost, as the Valkyrie and Navahoe, reaching along the Ryde Sands, had free wind and sailed clear up past the pier to the Quarantine hulks without attack.

The wind lay on in squalls and the Navahoe turned up rather badly, but there was no doubt about her speed now, and she reached clean through the Valkyrie's lee to the front.

The Valkyrie, in the wake of the Navahoe, also headed the Britannia, which stood on across their sterns before tacking. With a hard wind they worked on for Calshot, the Navahoe just holding the Valkyrie in check, but quite unable to shake her off. Having weathered Calshot, they put on balloon staysails for a four-mile reach to the Leep Shoal Buoy.

The three leaders were timed at the buoy as follows: Navahoe, 12:34:43 o'clock; Valkyrie, 12:35:12; Britannia, 12:36:22.

Spinnakers were now got on for a run of twelve miles up past Cowes to the Warner Lightship, and both the Valkyrie and Britannia closed in on the leader. The time when they were passing Cowes and finishing the first round was as follows:

Name.	*H.*	*M.*	*S.*
Navahoe	12	48	34
Valkyrie	12	48	42
Britannia	12	49	36
Satanita	12	55	35
Calluna	12	59	50
Iverna	1	00	58

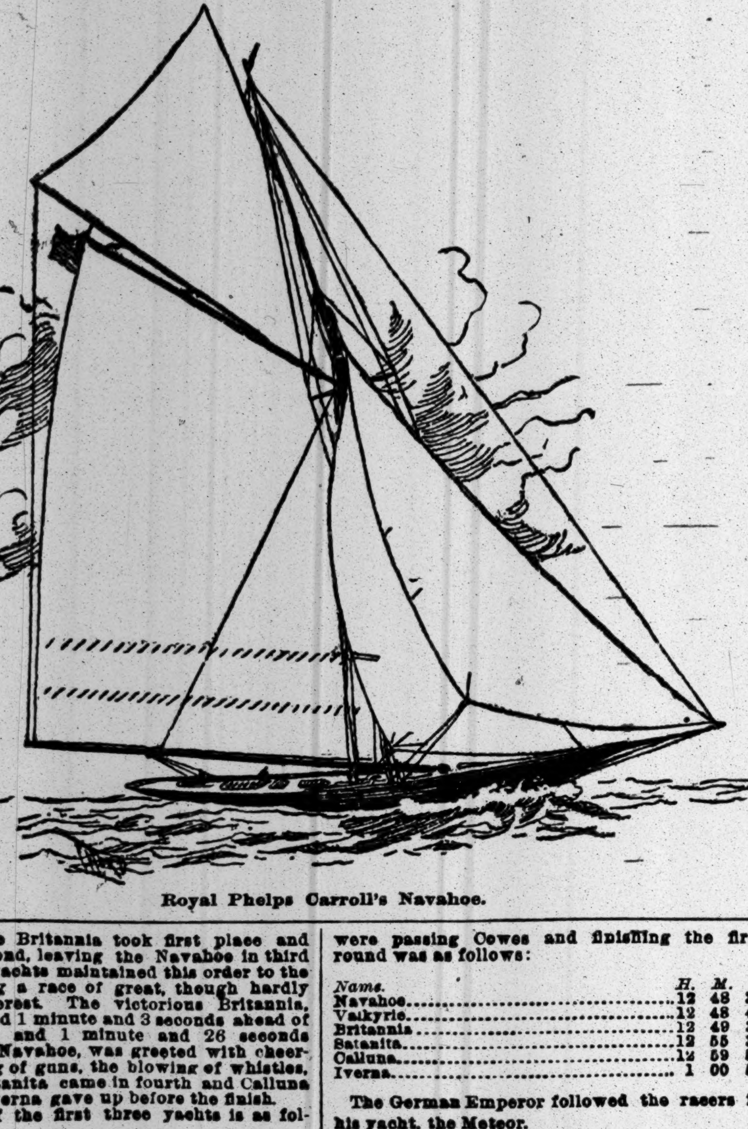
The German Emperor followed the racers in his yacht, the Meteor.

Capt. Cranfield in an interview to-day, said that neither he nor Lord Dunraven knows within a week when the Valkyrie will sail for America. She will go to Cowes Harbor next week to prepare for the voyage. A new boom and new sails are now being made for her for the trip.

At the New-York Yacht Club last night the performance of the Navahoe formed the chief topic of conversation. Secretary Oddie said he thought the performance was a remarkably good one and that the Navahoe had a good chance to win the cups.

Ex-Commodore S. Nicholson Kane was pleased that she had made such a good showing in her first race in foreign waters. It was conceded that the race was hardly a fair test, as the home yachts had a great advantage over the Navahoe in knowing the course, the winds, and the tides. The yachtsmen expect her to do much better in her next race.

The accompanying picture of the Valkyrie was drawn by the marine artist Frederick S. Cozzens for *Outing*.



Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe.

THE ALMY OFF FOR GREENLAND.

Mr. Gallatin and a Party of Friends to Cruise to the North'ard.

Mr. Fred Gallatin's steam yacht Almy has been getting ready for a trip north at Tebo's Yard. She steamed to Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon and anchored there until Mr. Gallatin and his guests went aboard. She got her papers from the Custom House in the afternoon and was booked to steam from this port early this morning. Her first stopping place will be Buzzard's Bay Head. It was reported down town yesterday that President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont would board the yacht at this place and cruise for a day or two with Mr. Gallatin and his guests.

After this the Almy will proceed to Montreal, St. John's, N. F., and for a short trip along the Greenland coast. She will be gone about a month.

The Almy is a white steel boat, schooner rigged. She is named for Mr. Gallatin's wife, who was Miss Almy Gerry, a sister of ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry. The Almy is 177 feet 6 inches in length, 155 feet 6 inches on the water line, 24 feet beam, 14 feet depth of hold, and 9 feet 6 inches draught. She was built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, at Wilmington, Del., in 1890. Her engines are of the triple-expansion, compound-condensing, direct-acting type, with cylinders 17 inches, 28 inches, and 42 inches in diameter by 22 inches stroke. The gross tonnage is 364.75, net tonnage 213.99.

Mr. Gallatin is a lawyer in business with his brother-in-law, Mr. Gerry. He is a member of the New-York, Atlantic, Larchmont, and Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Clubs.

WILL MAKE THE OTHERS "HUSTLE."

That's What Capt. Hank Haff Says of the Colonia.

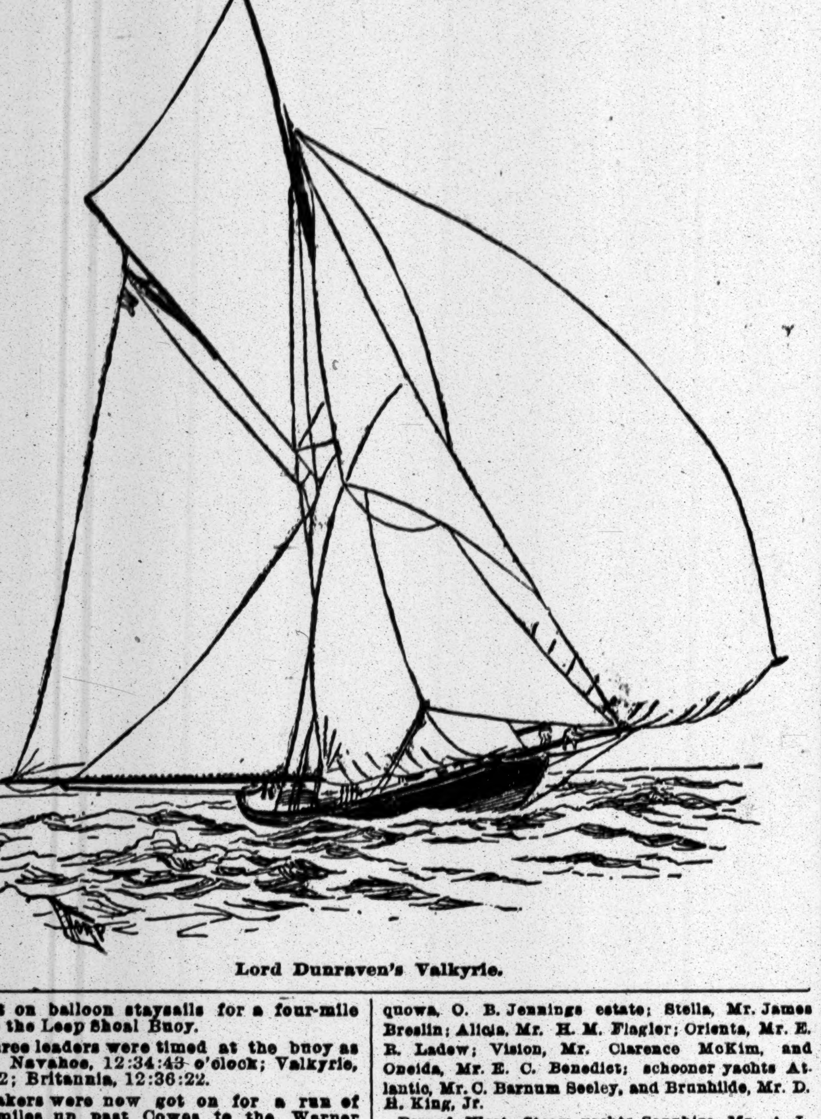
The Rogers syndicate cup defender Colonia arrived off Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. She left Newport yesterday afternoon and sailed up the Sound without attempting to do any fast work. When off City Island she accepted a tow to take her through Hell Gate and down the East River. She anchored off the Atlantic Clubhouse at Bay Ridge at 1:30 o'clock. To-day she will be towed to Dowling & Lawrence's yard, foot of Court Street, Brooklyn, for a thorough overhauling and cleaning. She will not come off the dock until the end of the week, when she will proceed to the rendezvous of the New-York Yacht Club squadron at Glen Cove.

Capt. "Hank" Haff says he is well pleased with the showing the Colonia has made thus far, and says she is in first-rate trim now and will make the other defenders hustle to beat her in next week's races. Some slight alterations will be made in the set of her sails, and he will probably give the hollow boom a trial before the trial races next month.

The Vigilant went out for a short spin on the Sound and then sailed down to City Island, where she anchored for the night. To-day she will be hauled out on Piepgras's ways to be cleaned. She is having a hollow boom made, 96 feet in length, which she will probably use in the races next week. The City Islanders and the yachtsmen of New-Rochelle, Larchmont, and other resorts on the Sound are sure that the Vigilant will prove the best boat of the quartet, and they are betting that way freely.

The Colonia and Vigilant will sail their first race next Monday in the contest for the Commodore's Cup over a triangular course at Glen Cove.

Yachts Reported.



Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie.

CITY ISLAND, July 31.—The following yachts passed here to-day, bound east: Steam yachts Unquowa, O. B. Jennings estate; Stella, Mr. James Breslin; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew; Vision, Mr. Clarence McKim, and Oneida, Mr. E. C. Benedict; schooner yachts Atlantic, Mr. C. Barnum Seeley, and Brunhilde, Mr. D. H. King, Jr.

Passed West—Steam yachts Sapphire, Mr. A. L. Barber; Cora, Mr. John A. Morris; Vete, Mr. George Law; Halcyon, Mr. E. C. Potter; Linta, Mr. Walter Luttgen; Embla, Mr. John H. Hanan; Wanda, Mr. James Stilman; Forget-Me-Not, Messrs. Butler Brothers, and Tillie, Mr. W. H. Starbuck; schooner yachts Lydia, Mr. Henry W. Banks; Meta, Mr. A. A. Lawrence, and Vision, Mr. W. G. Cook. Sloop yachts Athene, Mr. Charles A. Rich; yawl Nonpareil, Mr. H. A. Sanderson.

The cup defender Colonia, from Newport for New-York, came to anchor here from the eastward.

Arrived Here—Steam yachts Nada, Mr. H. H. Baxter; Feiseen, Mr. W. B. Coggswell, and Barracouta, Gen. Willoughby Weston; schooner yachts Shamrock, Mr. Willard P. Ward; Tioga, Mr. S. L. Husted, Jr., and Priscilla, Mr. Albert A. Wright; cutter yachts Medusa, Mr. Robert Center; Jessica, Mr. Hiram Duryea, and Oriva, Mr. Herman Clark.

Left Here for the Eastward—Sloop yacht Dare, Mr. Henry G. Weil; steam yacht Beronda, Mr. C. W. Bailey, for Philadelphia, and steam yacht Golden Rod, Mr. Archibald Watt, from Cow Bay, L. I., for New-York.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, July 31.—Arrived here—Steam yacht Senator, Boston, Crane owner, and sailed immediately for Wood's Holl; sloop Swannanoa, New-York, Barrett owner, for Nantucket; yawl Landa, Boston, Hill owner, for Newport.

Sailed—Sloop Volusia, New-York, Williams owner, for Edgartown; schooner yacht Volunteer, Boston, left New-Bedford this afternoon bound for Boston.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 31.—Yacht Nourmahal sailed to-night.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Chicago track on which the international races will be run has been inspected and approved by the Track Committee, Messrs. Gerould, Van Sicklen, and Irwin. After some slight resurfacing to repair damages by recent rains, it is said the track will be almost as smooth as glass.

—Harold Quartrupp of the Queens County Wheelmen made a mile in 2:54 1-5 on the six-lap track of the Queens Bicycle Club at Queens, L. I., on Saturday, making that the county record. W. C. Pettit of the same club reduced the quarter-mile record to 0:38 3-5.

—The New-York Tourist Wheelmen of 55 West Forty-second Street will make the following runs during this month: Aug. 6, Williams Bridge; Aug. 13, Bath Beach; Aug. 20, Freeport, L. I.; Aug. 27, Pelham Bay Park, picnic.

—A strong interest in bicycle racing has been awakened in the South, and tracks have been built or are now building in Charleston and Columbia, S. C.; Savannah and Macon, Ga.; St. Augustine, Fla., and Birmingham, Ala.

—E. S. Dance, the English rider who broke the 100-mile record at Herne Hill recently, says that he felt no effects from the vibration alleged to be caused by long-distance work on a board track.

—George Smith has been ill for several days, and was in consequence unable to ride in the last day's races at South Bend, Ind., last week. He expects to ride at Milwaukee to-day and to-morrow.

—The Wyanoke Wheelmen, a bicycle club composed of members of the Wyanoke Boat Club, will leave on Aug. 20 for a run to Saugerties where they will go in camp for a week.

—Schofield, the English rider who was recently suspended by the National Cycling Union, is coming to America, and it is said he will race in the Cash Prize League.

—A Michigan man has patented a spring-rim wheel for bicycles in which a continuous series of curved steel springs surrounds the rim between it and the tire.

—Pem Coleman, the famous English timer, will visit this country soon.

SWAM FOR THE PRESIDENCY

FRESH-AIR CLUB MEMBERS HAVE A NOVEL ANNUAL ELECTION.

A Swimming Race Off Bensonhurst to Decide Who Shall Be Officers of the Only Incorporated Organization of "Tramps" in the Country—The Veteran Athlete, William B. Curtis of the New-York Athletic Club, Wins the Presidency and Harry Buermeyer the Second Honor.

The reunion of the Fresh-Air Club at Bensonhurst on Sunday was a red-letter day in the annals of that famous pedestrian organization. Summer heat necessitates a suspension of its regular outings, but its triumphs are both of the sea and of the land. In the dog days terrene locomotion gives place to aquatic, but although the members affect fresh air they affect not fresh water, and thus it happened that the saline article was upon Sunday's programme, and Gravesend Bay furnished it in ample quantity. The former amateur heavyweight champion, Harry Buermeyer, and his wife dispensed the hospitalities of the occasion at their cosy retreat upon the borders of the bay, and the veteran William B. Curtis assisted. Companions together in many an athletic contest of old, these founders of the New-York Athletic Club are even now not often apart in what they do.

After an ample repast about a dozen members stripped themselves for the business of the day, which was the election of officers for the ensuing year, and hard work it promised to be, not, however, of the kind sometimes incident to a Fourth Ward primary. It was to the victors of a swimming contest marked out over a course before them that the helm of affairs was to be intrusted.

From its starting point, which was the end of a long dock, expectant Presidents, Captains, and Treasurers regarded it with varying degrees of confidence. The goal was another dock seemingly a quarter of a mile distant, the course being against a gentle tide which was nearly at its lowest ebb. William B. Curtis led off, taking a fifteen-foot header from the stringpiece. Others followed, but one remained. Now, a fifteen-foot plunge head downward is a very ticklish thing to a novice, and to the hesitating laggard upon the stringpiece the distance deepened down into an awful abyss of destruction.

Suggestions of a cracked skull and a bruised and battered body were not absent from his disordered mind, the composure of which was not aided by the derisive shouts and jeers of his impatiently-waiting companions.

At last, stung to desperation, he dove downward with unfortunate perpendicularity. Anxious eyes watched the splash, the cleft waters, the splotch of foam, diminishing to a few bubbles that vanished, and still the waving curtain of green parted not with the reappearing form of the unskilful diver. Sundry exclamations burst forth: "Let's dive for him!" "Where's the oyster tongs?" "Ah! there he is!" "Why did you stay so long?" "Did you sit down on the bottom and rest?" The gasping swimmer did not reply. A strict attention to business absorbed his entire stock of wind, but, although his tongue was silent, his bulging eyes seemed to say that levity, even in swimmers, was in very bad form.

Then bellowed the herculean Buermeyer: "Line up there, all!" "Are you ready?" "Go!" Splish! splash! slip-slap! and the eager contestants stemmed the opposing tide with hearts of controversy. The even line was soon broken; gradually it zig-zagged into an Indian file, that in turn slowly lengthened out into a dim perspective, the vanishing point of which was a superannuated sporting man who leisurely brought up the rear. At last the goal was reached, the time not being taken.

Mortimer Bishop, whose split-second watch has established the record of many a contesting athlete, could not swim and note time at the same instant, and thus happens it that the duration of this heroic struggle goes unrecorded. "Sam" Montgomery, the ex-champion amateur skater, was among those in the van, as was also "Bob" Edmiston, who strolls occasionally from Jersey City to Philadelphia with the object of keeping his knee joints from getting creaky. Curtis and Buermeyer were first and second. A cloud of doubt hangs over the question of the precedency of Nos. 3 and 4. Cyrille Robinson, former President of the American Athletic Club, and who now pulls a mighty oar in the Newark Bay Club, followed the swimmers in a light canoe, officiating as referee, judge, and general shouter. His attention, however, was apparently diverted at the critical moment; some say he was busy catching a crab. Nobody claims, however, to have seen the crustacean or knows whether it was red or blue. It is presumed that the Board of Canvassers will be convened by special proclamation, and that a due revision of the returns will result in a satisfactory decision of the vexed question.

The great event of the day being decided, the swimmers adjourned to Curtis's sanctum, which he has furnished with divers strength-coaxing appliances. Among them is a punch register, that takes note of the strength of a punch, not the kind that stingeth like an adder, but that which shooteth straight from the shoulder. Then there was a blowing machine. About this gathered the blowers of the club. One by one they pumped their lungs into it, but with disappointing results. Ah, said they, if we hadn't pumped our spare wind into the bag we would make that machine sick. Others juggled with heavy Indian clubs, the mammoth dumb-bells, or the pulley-weights, and talked lightly of the mighty things they didn't do owing to the debilitating effects of that swim. But there were reviving influences at hand. Mrs. Buermeyer had thoughtfully provided a huge tankard of lemonade, which is Curtis's favorite beverage, and he emptied eight glasses in rapid succession before he "soured" upon it. There have been times when the boys have surreptitiously strengthened the veteran's pet drink, and once or twice he has innocently partaken thereof. On this occasion, it being Sunday, they repressed their evil promptings and forebore the sacrilege. Next, the members weighed themselves upon the scales and registered their net weights. The monumental Buermeyer and the Aldermanic Montgomery were but half a pound apart, the heavier weighing 192½ pounds. Curtis tipped the beam at 176, a falling off from the great days of yore. At the close of the day the members took leave of their kind entertainers, to treasure the memory of a most agreeable day and the wish that their hosts might enjoy strength and vigor to actively celebrate many recurring anniversaries.

The Fresh Air Club is the only incorporated organization of its kind in the State, and probably in the Union. It devotes itself to the promotion of locomotive exercise. Spring and Fall and early Winter are taken up with pedestrian tours and mountain climbing, Winter with skating trips, and Summer with an occasional swimming jaunt. Its membership is largely drawn from the New-York Athletic Club, and its present prosperity is due largely to the active interest of its founder, William B. Curtis, the father of athletic sports in the United States.

FAILED TO SECURE A RUN.

Poor Batting Work on the Part of the New-York Ball Players.

Some attributed it to hard luck, others to poor judgment, while a majority of the spectators were charitable enough to believe that Stein had one of those pitching days when he is almost invincible, but any fair-minded, unprejudiced person who knows anything about baseball and saw the game at Eastern Park yesterday, in which the Brooklyns presented the Giants with a string of "goose eggs," will admit that New-York played a poor game.

If the contest yesterday is any fair sample of the game played away from home by the Giants then one can readily understand why the victories on the road are so few and far between. Ordinarily the only thing different about a club on the road and at home is the uniform. The rules call for this. Not so, however, with the Giants. They change their game as soon as they lose sight of High Bridge. This is not strictly in accordance with the rules. On the Polo Grounds they play like pennant seekers, but away from their native heath—well, they play a game calculated to land a team at the tail end of the procession.

Nearly 6,000 persons saw the game at Eastern Park, and about half of the number were New-Yorkers, who cheered their favorites in a vain endeavor to get them to put on a gait. The poor New-York enthusiasts never lost hope. At times their cheers drowned the plaudits of the Brooklyn cranks, but when the game was over one probably echoed the sentiment of many when he remarked: "We're on dead ones."

A glance at the New-York score will lead one to believe that the Giants lost the game through poor hitting. They made only one hit; in fact, they sent only three balls outside of the diamond during the game. This is partly true, but in half a dozen instances they had chances to get their bases on balls, but they preferred to reach over their heads and hit at balls that could not have been called strikes. Then, again, they saw that Kinslow was throwing in good form, but in spite of this fact they tried to steal bases, and every man was put out.

It might be argued that the umpiring favored Brooklyn. This is true, but that is no reason why the Giants should give up the ship. They ought to play with the spirit of the Giants of old—whip the umpire as well as the opposing players.

Both Stein and Baldwin pitched good ball. Three hits were charged against Baldwin and one against Stein. As a matter of fact, the Brooklyns made only one clean hit—a drive by Foutz—the other two being of the scratch order. Strange to say, however, Baldwin gave the Brooklyns all their runs. Two men who got their bases on balls tallied, and another man who had made a base hit came all the way home from second on a wild pitch.

The features of the game were the fielding of Corcoran, a double play by Davis, Connor, and Fuller, the catching of Kinslow and Doyle, and the faint-hearted all-around work of the New-Yorks. They played as though defeat was inevitable, and when it finally came along they greeted it with outstretched arms.

Before the game the Brooklyn's Captain received a rabbit's foot in a neat plush case, silver mounted, with this inscription: "Capt. Foutz, Brooklyn Baseball Club." Inclosed was the following communication:

"A RABBIT'S FOOT

Endowed with all the charms to keep away hoodoos and bring you good luck. From a deep 'rooter' of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, and one who holds Capt. Foutz in high esteem.

NOW GO IN AND WIN."

Perhaps after all the rabbit's foot played its part in the defeat of the Giants yesterday. It now behooves some of the New-York cranks to find something to break the spell for to-day's game.

For three innings both sides failed to score, but the New-Yorks sacrificed a chance to make runs in the second inning, when Davis showed some lack of judgment. He was first man up, and made a base hit. He stole to second, got there in safety, but ran past the bag, and was touched out coming back. Only two Brooklynites got to first in three innings—Daly and Griffin—and they were sent to first on balls. Daly was left and Griffin was put out while trying to steal to second. In the fourth inning Foutz, the first striker, got his base on balls, and was advanced on Corcoran's short grounder to Connor. The latter should have tried to make this play at second, but he ran to first and retired the striker. Then Brouthers hit a hot one at Baldwin, going out at first, but sending Foutz to third. When Keeler came to the bat Fuller moved toward third and Ward advanced toward first, leaving a big gap around second. Keeler just sent a slow, bounding ball where Fuller should have been, and the batter got to first, Foutz coming home.

With one out in the fifth, Burns got a scratch hit past second and ran to second, when Doyle caught Stein's foul fly back near the grand stand. It was a clever play on the part of the New-York catcher. After Griffin had got his base on balls Baldwin made a bad wild pitch. The ball rolled back to the grand stand, and Burns ran all the way home on the misplay and Griffin got to third, but Foutz ended the inning by sending up a fly to Ward.

In the fifth and sixth innings Umpire Hornung gave a fair sample of poor work. He called Burke out at first when he was safe by several feet. Fuller should have received his base on balls, but Hornung called a ball a foot over his head a strike.

Brooklyn tallied again in the seventh inning, when Daly got his base on balls. Kinslow hit to Baldwin, who threw to Fuller for the purpose of making a double play. In his anxiety to get the ball to first on time, "Shorty" made a muff, and Daly got to third. He came in a moment later on Burns's out, a slow grounder to Connor. Stein and Griffin were easy victims, leaving Kinslow at second.

In the last two innings the New-Yorks failed to get a player to first, and lost one of the most uninspired games witnessed this season. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Stafford, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ward, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, 3b.	0	1	1	4	0
Connor, 1b.	0	0	15	1	0
Doyle, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Burke, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Fuller, ss.	0	0	2	3	1
Baldwin, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total	0	1	24	15	1

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Foutz, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	4	3	0
Br'th'rs, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0
Keeler, 3b.	0	1	1	2	1
Daly, 2b.	1	0	5	2	0
Kinslow, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Burns, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Stein, p.	0	0	2	3	0
Total	3	3	27	14	1

New-York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Brooklyn 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 —3

Left on bases—New-York, 3; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Baldwin, 5; off Stein, 4. Struck out—By Baldwin, 2; by Stein, 2. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Corcoran, (2,) Brouthers, Burns, Stein. Stolen bases—Burns, Davis. Double play—Davis, Connor, and Fuller. Hit by pitcher—Griffin. Wild pitch—Baldwin. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Hornung. Weather pleasant. Attendance, 5,800.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	54	27	.667	St. Louis	37	41	.474
Philadel'a	49	30	.620	New-York	37	43	.463
Pittsburg	46	33	.582	Baltimore	34	45	.430
Cleveland	42	31	.577	Chicago	33	45	.423
Brooklyn	41	38	.519	Wash'g'n	31	48	.392
Cincinnati	38	42	.475	Louisville	25	45	.357

PRESIDENT BYRNE'S STATEMENT.

He Asserts that Intemperance Caused Danny Richardson's Suspension.

President Byrne of the Brooklyn Club has made a statement in reference to the alleged injustice done Richardson in laying him off without pay. He cites cases in which the player, while at home, reported for duty unfit to do himself justice, and avers that his condition was caused by drinking.

"Our first game in Chicago," says President Byrne in his statement regarding the last Western trip, "was scheduled for Monday, June 26, and Mr. Richardson was unable to play. He did play in all games thereafter up to and including Thursday, July 6, in Cincinnati. On account of rain no game was played the next day, Friday. On the afternoon of that day Mr. Richardson appeared in the billiard room of the Gibson House in such condition that when he undertook to play a game of billiards Mr. Foutz, as a matter of kindness, went to him and begged him not to make a show of himself in a public place, and sent him to his room. That this is a fact Mr. Richardson himself admitted to me in Mr. Foutz's presence in my office at Eastern Park, Saturday night, July 22. He played in the games in Cincinnati, Louisville, and St. Louis, and in the first Baltimore game, July 17. From that date to this Mr. Richardson has not reported for duty or accounted for his absence. He failed to appear at the grounds in Baltimore on July 18 and 19. He claims he was sick. He never notified his manager or Mr. Ebbets or any member of the team that he was ill, and no one saw him until the team arrived at the station, en route to Brooklyn. He makes a special point that he has a doctor's certificate that he was ill. No one disputes that fact. A doctor will always certify to the fact, after being called in, that his patient is sick. Is it not strange, however, that, being in a hotel with all his associates about him, a man would not advise some one of his condition? For this conduct in Baltimore Manager Foutz, whose patience had by this time been exhausted, informed him he could not permit the Brooklyn Club to be imposed upon any longer and that, in addition to imposing a fine for failure to report, he would suspend him without pay.

"We have never charged this man with being, as he says, 'a loafer and a bum.' These are unpleasant terms to use and we do not indulge in them. People who read the record, however, must draw their own conclusions. We feel we owe something to the patrons of the Brooklyn Club, who support us, and hereafter they shall know the truth if it is asked for. It cost the Brooklyn Club a large outlay of money to secure the services of Mr. Richardson. We paid him a handsome bonus for coming to Brooklyn and paid him as high a salary as any player in the league is getting. We did this because we thought we were securing one of the best and most valuable men in the country. Men like Mr. Abell, Mr. Goodwin, and myself are not fools or children. Why should we do anything to injure so valuable a man? His conduct and desertion from his club in a crisis has impelled us to go chasing about the country and at large outlay of money endeavor to secure material to keep up the standing of the Brooklyn club.

"Mr. Richardson has announced his ultimatum—that is, he will never play in Brooklyn until all the charges made against him are withdrawn. I am instructed by my associates in the Brooklyn Club to announce our ultimatum. It is this: There will be no withdrawal or apology for any statements made, (we have never made charges,) because everything so far published is true. Mr. Richardson (if we desire his services) will play with Brooklyn or not at all. He will not be released; he will not be exchanged for the best ball player in the country, nor can his services be secured for any money consideration whatever. Having deserted his club, he has been indefinitely suspended without pay."

President Byrne says that there is no truth in the report that Capt. Foutz was jealous of Richardson, but on the contrary alleges that Foutz is anxious to have Richardson on the team, provided the latter gets in playing form.

Friends of Richardson want him to report for duty, and if he is not allowed to play, demand his release. If he does this they think he will have good ground for a suit against the Brooklyn Club. They say that Richardson's big salary has caused all the trouble.

GOOD RACING WITH POOR HORSES.

Some Exciting Finishes at the Brighton Beach Track.

The horses entered in the events at Brighton Beach yesterday were a poor lot, but the racing was fairly good and the finishes exciting. What was lacking in quality was made up in quantity, for in most of the races the fields were large ones.

Mamie B. B. and Josie helped to pay their feed bills by winning, and "Pa Bill" Daly's Alcalde raked in an eight-hundred-dollar purse for his owner. In this race, the fifth on the programme, "Jimmie" Lambley again distinguished himself by cutting diagonally across his field at the start in order to get the rail. As in the race on Friday, when he had the mount on Count, Lambley was assigned to a position on the outside rail, but he followed the same tactics yesterday as he has followed before, and after interfering with his field he got to the front and held the lead throughout, winning by a length from Dickerson.

The last race of the day, a five-furlong dash for maidens of all ages, furnished a pretty and exciting finish. Five horses finished heads apart, after a furious drive all through the stretch. War Cry, the favorite, got up just in time to get the money; Tobasco, Pink H., Lawrence, and Coal Mine finishing respectively second, third, fourth, and fifth, separated only by heads.

Details of the racing and summary:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:04.

Little Phil, 119 pounds, (Mayberry,) won by three lengths; Miss Aggie, 117, (Ransom,) second, by a length; Austrelitz, 122, (Anderson,) third. Adjourn, 122; Macauley, 119; Frank C., 122; Vera, 122; Vocalist, 119; Bill D., 119; Buckeye, 119; Ben March, 119, and Little John, 119, also ran and finished in the order named. Blackmailer was left at the post.

Betting.—Against Little Phil, 6 to 5, 2 to 5, and 1 to 4; Miss Aggie, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Austrelitz, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Adjourn, 30 to 1; Macauley, 5 to 1; Frank C., 40 to 1; Vera, 40 to 1; Vocalist, 40 to 1; Bill D., 20 to 1; Buckeye, 40 to 1; Ben March, 30 to 1; Little John, 20 to 1; Blackmailer, 50 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:18½.

Josie, (imp.) 108 pounds, (Clerico,) won by a length; Salvia, 103, (Pansy,) second by a length; Gertie, 103, (J. Lambley,) third. Pauline, 98; Queen Bess, 103; West Park, 103; Clear Sea, 96; Jakie Josephs, 103½; War Lord, 102½; Sprinta colt, 108; Beauty colt, 102, and Eliza Ann, 96, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Josie, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 3; Salvia, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1; Gertie, 25 to 1, 10 to 1, and 5 to 1; Pauline, 3 to 1; Queen Bess, 8 to 5; West Park, 6 to 1; Clear Sea, 15 to 1; Jakie Josephs, 25 to 1; War Lord, 10 to 1; Sprinta colt, 15 to 1; Beauty colt, 15 to 1; Eliza Ann, 10 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:31.

J. F. C., 101 pounds, (C. Flynn,) won by two lengths; Restraint, 122, (Walker,) second by three lengths; Blue Blood, 107, (Clerico,) third. Clement, 119; Hiram, 122; Clio colt, 101; Mendicant, 99, and Tube Rose, 111, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against J. F. C., 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 3; Restraint, 3 to 5 and 1 to 6; Blue Blood, 60 to 1, 20 to 1, and 10 to 1; Clement, 20 to 1; Hiram, 12 to 1; Clio colt, 50 to 1; Mendicant, 15 to 1; Tube Rose, 10 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time 1:04½.

Mamie B. B., 122 pounds, (C. Hill,) won by half a length; Gold Step, 117, (M. Bergen,) second, by half a length; Osric, 124, (H. Jones,) third. Laughing Water, 122; Lorimer, 124; May D., 122; Trophy, 124; Elmstone, 122; Blackthorn, 122; Jay-Qu-El, 122, and Picket, 122, also ran, and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Mamie B. B., 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Gold Step, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1; Osric, 4 to 5 and 1 to 3; Laughing Water, 10 to 1; Lorimer, 4 to 1; May D., 4 to 1; Trophy, 60 to 1; Elmstone, 8 to 1; Blackthorn, 40 to 1; Jay-Qu-El, 40 to 1; Picket, 50 to 1.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Time—1:29½.

Alcalde, 101 pounds, (J. Lambley,) won by a length; Dickerson, 99, (Donohue,) second by three lengths; Harry Alonzo, 103, (Stewart,) third. Merry Duke, 107; Cœur de Lion, 88; Wist, 95½, and Lansing, 99½, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Alcalde, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3; Dickerson, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Harry Alonzo, 5 to 2, even money, and 2 to 5; Merry Duke, 6 to 1; Cœur de Lion, 50 to 1; Mist, 6 to 1; Lansing, 10 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:05.

War Cry, 102 pounds, (Verplank,) won by a head; Tabasco, 100, (N. Hill,) second, by a head; Pink H., 95, (H. Jones,) third. Lawrence, 107; Coal Mine, 104½; Florence Bell, 95; Adjust, 95; Willie McAuliffe, 102½; Triumph, 100; Upstart, 100; Unicorn, 102½; King Kelly, 97, and Guinare colt, 100, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against War Cry, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5; Tabasco, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Pink H., 25 to 1, 10 to 1, and 5 to 1; Lawrence, 15 to 1; Coal Mine, 15 to 1; Florence Bell, 30 to 1; Adjust, 8 to 1; Willie McAuliffe, 15 to 1; Triumph, 3 to 1; Upstart, 4 to 1; Unicorn, 40 to 1; King Kelly, 20 to 1; Guinare colt, 6 to 1.

MIDSUMMER HOLIDAY NUMBER
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Ready Tuesday, August 1st—August Century.
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THE CENTURY CO., NEW YORK.

The Card for To-Day.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and an eighth; selling. Blizzard, 105 pounds; King Crab, Fair Play, and Double Cross, 102 each; Circular, 99; Frank C. and King Leo, 96 each; Jim Dunn and Dickerson, 90 each; Baylor, 87; Bess Macduff, 85.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; maidens. Riverside, Lento, King of Hearts, Advance, Jim Corbett, and Honey Bee colt, 118 pounds each; Napoleon, 115; Almy filly, Sprinkle, Cora C., Fawn filly, Fiction, Stenlly, and Orinda, 113 each; Chamunka, 106.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Shelly Tuttle, 109 pounds; Orchis and Little Nell, 107 each; Wist and J. F. C., 112 each; Lindsay, 110; Spot, 105; Darkness, 104; Clio colt, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Geraldine, 130 pounds; Blitzen, 117; Eclipse and Roy Lochiel, 112 each; Play or Pay, 105; Merdotte and Kerry Gow, 102 each; Canvass and Gold Dollar, 99 each; Maggie Richards and Sonnette, 97 each; Marshall and Sir Richard, 95 each; Josephine, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Third Cousin filly, 110 pounds; Bolero and Alarmer, 102 each; Speedaway, Innovation, and Uproar colt, 100 each; Eagle Bird, 97; Ada Blue, 95.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Spendoline, Bon Voyage, and St. Mark, 105 each; MacAuley, Lorimer, Honest Tom, and King Arthur, 102 each; Lailah, Carmine, Bayberry, and Glorianna, 100 each.

Runners at Monmouth Park.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Loantaka, 114 pounds, (Sims,) 6 to 5, won; White Rose, 107, (Midgely,) 7 to 5, second; Minnehaha, 98, (Penn,) 40 to 1, third. Senora, Uncle Jess, Pisa colt, and King Sam also ran. Time—1:13.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Pickpocket, 115 pounds, (Taral,) 3 to 1, won; Sir Mathew, 112, (Midgley,) 10 to 1, second; Now or Never, 112, (Sims,) 4 to 5, third. Prince George, Marigold, and Stockton also ran. Time—1:55½.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Terrapin, 130 pounds, (Reiff,) 5 to 1, won; Curacoa, 112, (Sims,) 4 to 5, second; Equation, 100, (Penn,) 30 to 1, third. The General, Our Jack, Brahma, Wedding Tour, and Ascot also ran. Time—1:13¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Aloha, 114 pounds, (McCafferty,) 5 to 2, won; Stonenell, 122, (Taral,) 1 to 3, second. Time—1:15¼.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Cactus, 106 pounds, (Hamilton,) 15 to 20, won; Estelle, 107, (Reiff,) 2 to 5, second; Arab, 104, (Goodale,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:26¼.

SIXTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Stonenellie, 103 pounds, (Lambley,) 4 to 5, won; Mamie B. filly, 112, (Midgley,) 5 to 1, second; Micmac Queen, 112, (Doggett,) 4 to 1, third. Nahma and Antipode also ran. Time—1:09.

THE ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap. Three-quarters of a mile. Sirocco, 130 pounds; Vestibule, 125; Correction, 122; Aloha, 115; Hugh Penny, 115; Lyceum, 112; Steve Estes, 105.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Nomad, 107 pounds; Kildeer, 104; Madrid and Anna B., 102 each; Lifeboat, 94; Miss Maude, 89.

THIRD RACE.—Red Bank Stakes. Three-quarters of a mile. Dobbins, 130 pounds; John Cooper, Senator Grady, and Ornus, 118 each; Lightfoot, 115; Tenacious and Lochinvar, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Cape May Handicap. One mile and an eighth. Ajax, 124 pounds; Comanche, 119; Sport, 114; Ramapo, 113; Banquet and Charmion, 105 each; Long Odds, 100; Johnetta, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Ontario, 113 pounds; Ironsides, 112; Tenacious and Wolsey, 108 each; Cunarder, 106; Annawanda and Queenlike II., 105 each; Eulalie, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Miss Kittie, 119 pounds; Watterson, 116; Mackintosh, 107; Chief Justice, 104; Corduroy, 103; Tiny Tim, 101; Balance, 95; Grace Brown, 94; Wormser, 91; Pensacola, 90.

Hovey's Easy Victory.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Fair and cool weather favored the opening of the week of tennis at St. George's Cricket Grounds to-day. Three preliminary matches in singles were finished before a small assemblage. The match between Fred Hovey and S. R. McCormick was interesting, although the Harvard crack was not called upon to show his best form. McCormick won the second game of the first set to 30, and Hovey took the first and five straight from the third, to love, thirty and a deuce for each of the last three. Score: 6—1.

There were several pretty rallies in the last set, and McCormick won three games. Hovey captured six games and the set, 6—3. Score for match: 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

G. P. Herrick won from J. B. Sanborn in a one-sided contest, taking three sets straight. Score: 6—0, 6—1, 6—1. The match between W. M. Scudder and Robert Hamline was better balanced, but the play was loose. Scudder won three sets, 6—2, 7—5, 6—2.

Victor Elting won from L. H. Paddock and John A. Ryerson from H. T. Cole by default.

Mrs. Rodney's Big Walk.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Mrs. Lucille Rodney, accompanied by her husband, G. B. Rodney, and W. W. Holliday, arrived in Chicago yesterday afternoon from Galveston, Texas, having walked the entire distance. The trip was made for a wager of $5,000 and sundry considerations. Mrs. Rodney wore out eight pairs of shoes and averaged twenty-three miles a day. She left Galveston May 16 and was due here Aug. 1.

For Other Sporting News See Page 2.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises....4 56 | Sun sets....7 15 | Moon rises..9 25 P M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	A M 9 51	Gov. Isl.	A M 10 13	Hell Gate	P M 12 06
Sandy H'k	P M 10 14	Gov. Isl.	P M 10 29	Hell Gate	A M 12 22

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	A M 3 42	Gov. Isl.	A M 4 18	Hell Gate	A M 5 46
Sandy H'k	P M 4 01	Gov. Isl.	P M 4 33	Hell Gate	P M 5 59

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 1.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
Alps, Grenada	12:00 M	2:00 P M
Havel, Bremen	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Ozama, Haiti	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Tallahassee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Wordsworth, Pernambuco	9:30 A M	12:00 M
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.		
Athos, Gonaives	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Friesland, Antwerp	6:30 A M	8:30 A M
Manitoba, London	......	......
Teutonic, Liverpool	6:00 A M	9:00 A M
Yucatan, Havana	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
THURSDAY, AUG. 3.		
Andes, Jeremie	11:00 A M	1:00 P M
Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Columbia, Southampton	7:00 A M	10:00 A M
Edam, Rotterdam	7:30 A M	9:30 A M
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Peruvian, Glasgow	......	......
FRIDAY, AUG. 4.		
Bermuda, St. Thomas	1:00 P M	3:00 P M
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Rio Grande, Brunswick	......	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, AUG. 5.		
Berlin, Southampton	......	11:30 A M
Campania, Liverpool	......	11:00 A M
City of Alexandria, Havana	......	1:00 P M
Caracas, Laguayra	......	1:00 P M
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Elbe, Bremen	......	11:00 A M
Gellert, Hamburg	......	11:30 A M
La Bourgogne, Havre	......	10:00 A M
Lampasas, Galveston	......	3:00 P M
Werra, Genoa	......	......

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) AUG. 1.—Belgenland, Antwerp, July 22; Elbe, Bremen, July 22; H. H. Meier, Bremen, July 20; Letimbro, Gibraltar, July 10; Manhasset, Swansea, July 19; Newport, Colon, July 25; Tauric, Liverpool, July 21.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2.—City of Washington, Havana, July 29; Norwegian, Glasgow, July 21; Othello, Antwerp, July 19; Richmond Hill, London, July 19.

THURSDAY, AUG. 3.—Aller, Bremen, July 25; Werkendam, Rotterdam, July 21.

FRIDAY, AUG. 4.—Augusta Victoria, Hamburg, July 27; Dania, Hamburg, July 23; Germanic, Liverpool, July 26; Schiedam, Amsterdam, July 22; Thingvalla, Christiansand, July 21.

SATURDAY, AUG. 5.—Exeter City, Bristol, July 22; Italia, London, July 23; Laughton, Bremen, July 24; New-York, Southampton, July 29; Umbria, Liverpool, July 29.

SUNDAY, AUG. 6.—Circassia, Glasgow, July 27; La Champagne, Havre, July 29; Massachusetts, London, July 27; Obdam, Rotterdam, July 26.

Arrived—New-York, Monday, July 31.

SS Andes, (Br.,) Williams, Jeremie, &c., July 12, with mdse and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A M.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Bruinsma, Rotterdam July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A M.

SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Vega, (Port.,) Rosa, Lisbon, &c., July 13, with mdse and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P M.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Schroeder, Stettin, &c., July 7, with mdse and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

SS Berlin, (Br.,) Watkins, Southampton July 22, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 37 A M.

SS Caracas, Woodrick, Porto Cabello, La Guayra, and Curacao July 22, with mdse and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 12 30 A M.

SS City of Alexandria, Hoffman, Havana and Matanzas, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 15 A M.

SS Seminole, Robinson, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Justin, (Br.,) Bisson, Maranham, &c., June 26, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12 40 A M.

SS Brixham, Davis, Gibara, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 40 P M.

SS Bessarabia, (Br.,) Martin, Messina, Palermo, and Gibraltar July 8, with mdse. and passengers to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P M.

SS Tauric, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool July 21, with mdse to H. M. Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 4 30 P M.

SS Newport, Connor, Colon July 25, with mdse and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P M.

Bark Stephen G. Hart, Hart, Barbados 20 ds, with sugar to John Farr—vessel to Yates & Porterfield.

Brig Reindeer, Christiansen, Massero, Rio Grande del Norte 51 ds, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig J. C. Hamlen, Jr., (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Wolfe, Rosario 50 ds, with mdse to Flint & Co.—vessel to J. E. Ward & Co.

Sailed.

SS City of Para, for Colon; Richmond, for Norfolk, &c.; John G. Christopher, for Jacksonville.

Brigs Caroline Gray, for West Point, Va.; Irene, for Buenos Ayres.

By way of Long Island Sound:

SS Manhattan, for Portland.

Spoken.

Ship Ardencraig, (Br.,) Gilmour, from New-York May 19 for Calcutta, was spoken June 15 in lat 8 N, lon 29 W.

Ship Sardomene, (Br.,) Browning, from New-York May 18 for Calcutta, was spoken July 4 in lat 8 S, lon 32 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, July 31.—SS Graffoe, (Br.,) Capt. Blenkam, from Iloilo May 25 via Singapore and Colombo for Delaware Breakwater and New-York, passed Gibraltar July 25.

SS Parthian, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from New-York July 16 for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Sarah Radcliffe, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York July 15 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Cachemire, (Fr.,) Capt. Cadais, sld. from Naples for New-York July 27.

SS Kingsdale, (Br.,) Capt. Fair, sld. from Palermo for New-York July 28.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York July 29.

SS Hindoo, (Br.,) Capt. Douglas, sld. from Hull for New-York July 29.

SS Coleridge, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York yesterday.

SS De Ruyter, (Belg.,) Capt. Meyer, from New-York July 15, arr. at Antwerp July 29.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Capt. Laub, from New-York July 15, arr. at Copenhagen yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Weiss, from New-York July 18, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Grecian, (Br.,) Capt. Le Gallias, from New-York arr. at Glasgow to-day.

SS Massasoit, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from New-York July 17, arr. at Avonmouth to-day.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New-York July 20 for Rotterdam, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31.—North German Lloyd SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Capt. Stormer, from New-York, arr. here at midnight yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

Instruction—City Schools.

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Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

THE MISSES GRAHAM,
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Boarding and day school for girls, reopens Oct. 4 at the new location, 176 West 72d St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.—Sherman Square.
Miss Graham at home after July 1.

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Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

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Primary, preparatory, and academic departments.
Preparation for college. Special courses.
Reopens Oct. 4.

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French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
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REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert.—Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 23d St.—Paintings.
POLO GROUNDS, 155th St. and 8th Av.—4:00—Baseball—Brooklyn vs. New-York.

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The New-York Times.

TEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, showers, clearing in the morning, fair weather in the evening.

Collector HENDRICKS did a very imprudent thing in writing his letter of July 26 to Secretary CARLISLE questioning the propriety of the instructions of the Treasury Department in regard to authenticating the certificates of the Chinese Consul respecting the right of Chinamen leaving the country to return. In his reply Mr. CARLISLE plainly showed that the Collector had never taken pains to make himself familiar with changes in the law and the regulations of the department, and was in error in many of his statements, citing obsolete and irrelevant instructions and misapplying court decisions. He sharply reminded the Collector that the assumption that the responsibility of executing the exclusion law rested on him alone was unfounded, that fraudulent use had unquestionably been made of Consul's certificates at this port, and that the cordial co-operation of customs officers in the enforcement of the law was expected. It was not wise in Mr. HENDRICKS in the first place to assume an attitude of antagonism to the efforts of the Treasury Department to put an end to evasions of the law at this port, and when he entered into a controversy with Secretary CARLISLE over his instructions he laid himself open to such complete demolition that it must seriously abate the satisfaction with which he takes leave of his office.

The appearance of the *Navahoe* in the regatta of the Royal London Yacht Club is a very interesting event to yachtsmen on both sides of the ocean. Upon the whole, the performance of the American yacht was extremely creditable. She led in the first round of the race, and was beaten but by two boats and by a minute and a half at the finish. When it is borne in mind that this is really her first trial, while her competitors have been getting each other's measure and their own best trim for weeks, it will be agreed that she has a very good chance of returning with one or more of the trophies she went to recover and which the spirit and enterprise of her owner deserve that she should win. The notion that her appearance in English waters will take away interest in the races here for the *America's* Cup does not seem to be well founded. If she had been tried and proved to be but a second-class American yacht, undoubtedly this would be its effect. But nobody is entitled to say that she is not as fast as the cup defenders, or that her success or her failure with the *Valkyrie* will prove anything as to the chances of the *Valkyrie* with the boats that have been built especially to meet her.

The report of the Central News Agency at London concerning the prevalence of cholera at Naples not only confirms the early reports of the representative of our Government at that city, Dr. YOUNG, but also convicts the Italian authorities and the diplomatic representatives of Italy in other European countries of an attempt to conceal important facts which should have been disclosed for the protection of the people of other nations. It was on July 19 that Dr. YOUNG informed the Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington that there had already been four fatal cases of Asiatic cholera in Naples. Two days later it was asserted by the Italian Ambassador at London that the disease had not appeared in Naples or any other part of Italy, and Dr. YOUNG'S report was also contradicted in dispatches from Rome. An investigation made by the Central News Agency now shows that from July 20, the day after Dr. YOUNG forwarded his important report, to July 28 there were registered in Naples 292 cases of Asiatic cholera, 157 of which were fatal, and that on July 22, the day when the denial of the Italian Embassy in London was published, there were reported in Naples 45 new cases and 24 deaths. The Italian authorities have learned nothing from the experience of Hamburg last year, and have no respect for the terms of the agreement signed at the Dresden Sanitary Conference. We trust that the immigration authorities in this country and the Marine Hospital Bureau have already enforced rigidly with respect to Naples the provisions of the law relating to immigration from infected ports. That course should have been taken immediately after the reception of Dr. YOUNG'S first report, twelve days ago. Immigration from Naples and other Italian ports should have been stopped, and we trust that it was stopped.

The securing of a second respite for the condemned Choctaws, in whose behalf the Interior Department has interested itself, is construed in some quarters as indicating that most if not all of them may escape punishment altogether. This conclusion, however, would seem to be premature, not only from the language of Gov. JONES'S letter to the department in arranging for the first respite, which insisted that the conviction and sentence had been free from political influence or bias, but also from the investigation made by Assistant Secretary SIMS, who found in the jury trial no evidence of unfairness or prejudice. Gov. JONES asked the Choctaw court to postpone the execution from early in July until Aug. 4 at the request of the Interior Department, out of respect to the latter and through a desire to maintain cordial relations with the United States Government. Presumably the same motives secured the second postponement to Sept. 8. Yet this very desire to give due weight to the advice or wishes of the Washington authorities may induce Gov. JONES also to pardon or commute the sentences of all but the ringleaders in the murders, as Secretary SMITH has suggested. As to the objection that he has no authority to do this, neither he nor the court had lawful authority to postpone the execution, as has twice been done. Accordingly, the further responsibility may be taken of staying the execution until the Choctaw Legislature can give the Governor power to pardon or commute a death sentence, which would seem to be as desirable in a red community as in a white.

THE SAFETY OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The disposition of a considerable number of depositors in savings banks to withdraw their money seems to continue and to be rather stimulated than checked by the announcement that notice would hereafter be required. That was inevitable on the familiar principle that the desire to withdraw money increases with any objection to its withdrawal, but it does not detract from the wisdom of the announcement. A quiet and steady drain had been going on for some weeks, which it was desirable, in the interest of the mass of depositors, to check before any harm was done.

There is no reason for supposing that money is withdrawn now more than in ordinary times on account of any greater need of it for current use. The desire of depositors to get possession of their funds is due to a slight feeling of uneasiness as to their safety, and they have one of two objects in view. They either intend to keep the money hidden away in their own possession or to invest it in some other way which they fancy to be more secure. Both these motives for drawing money from the savings banks at this time are mistaken ones, because it is actually safer in the bank vaults than in the keeping of its owners, and is more securely invested by the banks than it could be by the owners themselves.

It is obvious to any one familiar with the laws regulating savings banks in this State and with the management of those institutions why they are absolutely safe so long as the depositors trust them, and why the money invested by them is more secure than it would be anywhere else. Their investments, apart from the ownership of the premises they occupy, are limited to first mortgages on real estate, covering not more than half its value, bonds of the United States and of the District of Columbia, and of States that have not defaulted in any payment on their debt in ten years, and bonds of cities, counties, towns, and school districts in this State, and of seven designated cities outside of this State. Nobody can doubt the stability and safety of these securities so long as there is no forcing of their sale on an unfavorable market. Their real value is unaffected and will be as great a year from now as now, and probably greater. Any one who should withdraw his money from a savings bank to put it into bonds or stocks which, for prudential reasons, the bank is not allowed to invest it in, would do a very foolish thing and would certainly not be making it safer. The very safest investment for money at this time is that of which the savings banks have almost a monopoly, and the wisest place to put money for safe keeping is in those banks.

The strongest reason for not taking money from these banks for the purpose of hoarding it is not that the interest would be lost or that the money itself would be less safe, though that is quite true, but because it would withdraw so much currency from circulation and use, and thereby aggravate the condition which is the sole cause of apprehension. All the people are concerned in a restoration of confidence and a return to normal conditions, and depositors in savings banks, as well as men with larger financial interests, are bound for their own protection to avoid any course that is calculated to make matters worse.

As an unwise persistence in drawing deposits out of savings banks, in spite of all reason, might after a while compel them to sacrifice their investments in an unfavorable market to obtain cash, to the actual injury of the depositors and to the peril of the banks themselves if the process was long kept up, it is necessary to put in force the rule requiring notice for the protection of all concerned. The savings banks are in no danger of being hurt by anybody but their own depositors, and the latter should rest easy in the assurance that they are the one class in the community whose financial security is impregnable if they do not assail it themselves.

STATE SILVER CERTIFICATES.

The silver fanatics of Colorado are casting about for some means of establishing a "bimetallic currency" of their own in that State, independent of the rest of the country and the rest of the world. The Attorney General has been asked his opinion about the practicability of establishing depositories of silver bullion, upon which certificates might be issued and made assignable by delivery and receivable for dues to the State. In his reply Attorney General ENGLEY maintains that the Legislature would have constitutional authority to establish such depositories and to make the bullion certificates receivable as proposed.

He shows a fairly sound appreciation of what the certificates would really be. He does not claim that they would be money or that they could be made a legal tender for private debts. He admits that they would be virtually warehouse receipts, representing a commodity of fluctuating value, and that they would have to be sold in the open market at their value, as entitling the holder to so many ounces of the silver deposited. As there would have to be a charge by the Government to cover the warehouse expenses, he apprehends that the certificates might find "but a feeble and uncertain circulation."

So far the Attorney General is doubtless right, but his opinion that the State could make these certificates receivable for taxes and public dues is open to question. He does not argue that point at all, but seems to assume that there is no question about it. Equality is a fundamental principle in taxation. If these certificates would fluctuate in value, as Attorney General ENGLEY admits that they would, they might be worth more when taxes were paid with them than when Treasury payments were subsequently made in them or in their equivalent at the time of disbursement. In that case the man who had paid nominally the same amount of taxes in money would contribute more to the public revenue than the man who paid in bullion certificates.

The principle is precisely the same as if the Legislature of a State should provide that taxes might be paid in any specified commodity at its market value at the time of collection. Whether this would be upheld as constitutional in the State of Colorado or not, it is evidently an unwise and probably an impracticable scheme. It is a suggestion that comes from the hysterical state of mind that seems to prevail in Colorado just now, and which leads a presumably able lawyer to talk nonsense about using the natural "treasure" of the State as a rampart behind which its people may be "safe from the money changers of Europe," and about proceeding in obedience to the paramount law of self-preservation, to "turn aside the flood of ruin that is upon us." These people are not in a mood to discuss practical measures, and should wait until they get over their hysterics.

FOREIGN INVESTORS.

We have steadily urged upon the American people the fact that the operation of the law of 1890 stood squarely in the way of the investment here of foreign capital. As the time draws near when this obstacle is likely to be removed, the foreign capitalists are beginning, though not in an extended way as yet, to take advantage of the conditions which the continuance of that absurd law has produced. The money that comes from abroad to this country may take the form of purchases of stock or of purchases of bonds, but in either case it works practically as a loan, and the sale of the securities, either stocks or bonds, amounts to much the same thing as the call of loans. When foreign capitalists sell their holdings of American securities in any considerable amounts, it is Americans who buy them, and the depression of prices due to these excessive offerings falls upon American holders. One has only to glance at the table of comparative quotations published each Monday morning in THE TIMES, giving the prices for the preceding week and for the corresponding date a year previous, to understand how great has been the depression thus brought about. That is a part of the penalty we have paid for our folly in silver legislation. The remaining and far greater part of the penalty has been the loss of confidence which has paralyzed so much of our commerce and brought so much widespread distress upon our people.

As we have said, the confidence thus destroyed is beginning slowly to revive. It would probably revive more rapidly, to the greater profit of all concerned, if it were not for the very natural but wholly mistaken inference on the other side of the ocean that our financial difficulty is like those that have been experienced in other countries, and in this country on previous occasions, and that we cannot recover from it until there has been a general "crash"—that is to say, a general suspension of credit, bringing all down to a level from which the strong will gradually and painfully rise again. Such a process only follows a very great and unreasonable inflation of credit and very large and general sinking of capital in unproductive undertakings, and these are absent from our situation. We have not been engaged in any extended wild speculation; we have not been overbuilding railways as we did in 1873; we have not been blowing bubbles of credit as the Germans did after the French indemnity was paid; we have not been lending masses of money to countries with undeveloped resources and untrustworthy Treasury management as the English did before the Baring crisis; we have not been sinking money and credit in vast and universal trading in land and houses as the Australian colonies have been doing. The proof that ours is not, in the ordinary sense, a commercial panic, following the inflation of commercial dealings and credits, is the obvious fact that it was not preceded by a period of high prices. As no "boom" has gone before it, no "crash" is to be expected to close it. Foreign capitalists who are waiting to see the situation cleared in that way will wait in vain.

We are confident that they will not have to wait long to see it cleared in a very different and much more satisfactory way, namely, by the removal of what we believe to be the chief cause of our troubles, the cessation of silver purchases and of the accompanying note issues. It was the effect of these that first shook confidence abroad and then at home, caused capital to be withdrawn, and gradually set everybody to getting together all the money possible in the shortest time for fear that later it could not be had. We do not expect to see the reviving influence of the remedy immediate and complete. It has been delayed too long and the depressing influence has been too long at work. But that the revival will begin at once, that it will gradually extend, and that we shall be brought to a condition of normal business activity, when men's actions will be guided by their reason and not by their blind fears, we are entirely convinced. We have not the least apprehension that we shall be forced to a "crash," that trade will be completely paralyzed, and that all will have to begin over again at the bottom. We cannot see any reason whatever for any such expectation. We can see abundant reason for thinking it utterly improbable, and, so far as the course of events so complex as the business operations of a country of 65,000,000 of people can be predicted, impossible.

THE WORLD'S FAIR AND BUSINESS.

The failure of Sunday opening of the World's Fair was made more complete and emphatic than ever last Sunday, when there were but 18,637 visitors. If all these were paying visitors, the receipts can scarcely have covered the running expenses of the fair for the day. If the smallness of the attendance had been brought about by the Sabbatarians, they would have a right to point to it with pride. As a matter of fact, however, whatever the explanation of it may be, it is not that the religious sentiment of a majority of the people of Chicago who visit the fair on week days is shocked at the opening of it on Sundays. In this matter, however, the Directors have, under the present ruling of the courts, no choice.

There are, however, some discouraging circumstances about the present outlook for the fair, apart from the matter of Sunday opening. The average attendance is less than it was a month ago, and there are many reasons why it should be greater. This is the time when the majority of people who have but a month or a fortnight of vacation in the year are best able to take it. In most branches of mercantile business it is the dullest season of the year, and men and women employed in these branches can be better spared now than they could be a month earlier or a month later. It was reasonably expected that a great number of them—nearly all, in fact, who could in any wise afford it—would spend their vacations in Chicago. Preparations founded upon that expectation have been made both in Chicago itself and on the lines of travel leading to it. The arrangements made by the railroads, from this part of the country at least, have been as liberal as could reasonably be expected or decently be asked. A cent a mile is cheap enough for such a journey, even though there is exacted of the voyager so much of hardship as is implied in the necessity of sitting up all night for one or two nights. From their own point of view, the railroads would not have been justified in running their regular trains at half fare unless they had evidence that such a course would considerably more than double their passenger business. No such evidence has appeared, nor is any likely to appear at present from the returns of the excursion trains. It is certain that the passengers carried by these trains have not been numerous enough to make any marked impression upon the statistics of the attendance at Jackson Park or to check the falling off in that attendance.

For that falling off there is a single and sufficient cause in the state of business throughout the country. Though the depression does not affect all parts of the country alike, it yet affects them all, and it affects them all alike in the apprehension which it has created and which has made so many thousands of men loth to part with the money which they would find it easy to spare in seasons when the future looked more secure to them. A general revival of confidence would be felt at once in an increased attendance upon the fair of visitors from distant parts of the country. It is quite idle to blame the Directors of the fair for this state of things, and worse than idle, being foolish and unjust. They have done their part in providing a show so successful that nobody who has seen it fails to praise it as being worth far more than it costs and worth traveling from any part of the country or of the world to see. Moreover, the easiest and most ample means of access to it have been provided from Chicago, and there is no "extortion" practiced in that town against which a man of common sense and common prudence cannot easily protect himself. If people do not go to Chicago in as great numbers as were hoped, it is simply because they "feel too poor," or, what comes to the same thing, are afraid they will feel too poor to make a trip necessarily so expensive.

These considerations ought to have weight with the exhibitors who have exhibited for commercial reasons and who are naturally disappointed with the result. At their meeting with the National Commission on Saturday, however, they seemed disposed to think that the authorities of the fair were responsible for the dissatisfaction which they share with business men throughout the country who are not exhibitors. Their representative complained of many things, of the lack of facilities for getting to the galleries, of the lack of facilities for going from one building to another, and of the "competition" of the shows in the Midway Plaisance. These complaints are, in the main, unjust. It is true that there should be some cheaper way of going about for short distances than the ways provided by the wheel chairs or the launches, and true that one or two of the shows in the Midway Plaisance ought to be suppressed, though most of those shows are entirely harmless and highly entertaining. But these things are not of great importance. The grievance of the American exhibitors is not with the authorities of the fair, but with a state of things over which those authorities have no control, and which they deplore as sincerely as anybody else.

FORESTRY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Forestry Commission in New-Hampshire has been organized hardly more than two months, but its members, though almost entirely new to the work which they are doing, have blocked out the field before them intelligently and wisely, and have planned to accomplish two objects. One of those is to begin a campaign of education among the farmers and the lumbermen of New-Hampshire and give them practical information in regard to the extent of their forests and the best methods of treating them. One of the important acts of the last Legislature was the appointment of a commission to find out the area of forest lands within the State and to report their value and the present amount of taxation laid upon them. It has been ascertained, as a matter of fact, that whole townships of very valuable lands have been assessed at only a trifle of their real value, and that the forestry interests of New-Hampshire bear only a very slight amount of the taxation that is laid upon the arable land and the manufacturing interests. These returns are not more necessary for the proper adjustment of the burdens of taxation than they are for the beginning of a reasonable and rational treatment of the New-Hampshire forests. There is a growing belief that these forests are worth more for lumbering purposes than all the farms in the State are worth for agricultural purposes, and in the light of this conviction investigations into the extent of the forest lands and true estimates of their value are of the first importance. When this special commission has finished its inquiries it will be possible to go before the farmers and the manufacturers and make a statement that has sand in it.

Another point is that something shall be definitely aimed at with a view to the higher and greater utilization of the forests themselves. These are now entirely in private hands, and the State hesitates to exercise the right of eminent domain in taking these lands at its own appraisal and compelling their present owners to part with them. It is believed that a better way for all the parties concerned is not only to educate the people to understand and practice the principles of forestry, but to invoke the aid of the Legislature to further intelligent forestry by passing a law which shall exempt from taxation those forest lands where the pledge not to cut below ten inches at the stump is given to the State on condition that for this concession taxes are remitted *in perpetuo*. This proposition is only in the air as yet, but it is attracting the attention of the lumbermen as well as the members of the Forestry Commission, and it is a measure which carries out the purposes of the Forestry Commission and also promises in the event the largest returns to those who can hold their forests and only cut from year to year the trees that have matured and are ready for the market. The adoption of this plan would work badly perhaps for a great many small owners of forest lands, and many farmers would not willingly come within the limitations of such an act, but if it were made to apply especially to the large areas of forest lands and not to the patches of woods owned by the small farmers, it would involve no hardship to them. The best phase of the present commission's work is that its members are becoming practically acquainted with the problem with which they have to deal, and that to this end they are meeting with the owners of large forest tracts, and are also taking into account the railroad interests of the State, so far as they concern the transportation of lumber. Heretofore it seems to have been greatly overlooked that the present owners of these forests should be considered first of all, and the present trend of things in New-Hampshire is toward a practical comprehension of all the interests which centre in the forest regions, and an effort to treat them with the breadth and the inclusiveness which they demand. At the present time what is more needed in New-Hampshire than anything else is to place these forest lands in the hands of capitalists who can afford to hold them in trust, and then cut them for the mature timber upon the basis of an intelligent application of the principles of forestry.

WHEAT AND GOLD.

The fall of prices in the wheat market yesterday, due to the financial stringency at Chicago, caused the purchase of a very large quantity for export. In this market 936,000 bushels were taken for shipment, or nearly two-thirds as much as was sold for future delivery. It is also reported that 475,000 bushels were sold at Chicago for the export trade.

Week before last the actual shipments of wheat and flour from all United States ports were a little more than 5,000,000 bushels, and this quantity had not been reached before in any week for a year and a half. But the sale of more than 900,000 bushels of wheat at this port alone in one day for shipment to Europe indicates that the exports for this week may far exceed those of any week in any other year.

The effect of this unprecedented outward movement of wheat will be seen in the increased receipts of gold from abroad.

Congressman Chipman Very Ill.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—Congressman J. Logan Chipman of the First District is lying in a precarious condition at Harper Hospital. He has been ill for several weeks. Pneumonia developed yesterday, and he was taken to the hospital. This morning he took a sudden turn for the worse.

"AS YOU LIKE IT" IN THE RAIN.

Performance at Pleasure Bay Broken up by a Shower.

PLEASURE BAY, July 31.—After all the preparations made for the open-air performance of "As You Like It" in the grove to the rear of the Hotel Avenel, the entertainment was spoiled by a storm of rain this evening.

People came from Long Branch, Asbury Park, Little Silver, and all the neighboring Summer resorts, and many from New-York, and at 8 o'clock, the time for the beginning of the play, the grand stand was filled with an audience which had come to enjoy itself.

Before the orchestra had finished the overture it began to sprinkle. Before the first act was half through it was raining hard, and at the opening of the second act it was pouring. Great pools of water formed in the awning over the stand, and finally began to filter through on the audience.

Then there was a scramble, and the people began to leave the amphitheatre.

The players struggled nobly on. The dried leaves, which formed the floor of the stage, were water soaked and the trees were dripping. Rose Coghlan as Rosalind and Viola Allen as Celia wore elaborate gowns of white, which were being ruined by the rain, but they showed no sign of anxiety. Rosalind kneeled to the Duke in the wet leaves as gracefully as if she had been on a carpeted floor. Mr. Miller as Orlando threw the wrestler Charles on the wet and muddy lawn and both were covered with dirt.

Mr. Henley, the melancholy Jacques, recited "All the world's a stage," lying prone on the wet ground, and W. H. Crompton, as old Adam, fell in the mud without protest.

The performance, as far as it went, was admirable and showed what a magnificent production of "As You Like It" would have been made had the heavens but smiled instead of weeping.

But the end had to come. The players were willing to get drenched and ruin their costumes, but the audience was not. At the close of the second act Mr. Glendenning came before the curtain and asked if the play should proceed. A vigorous and unanimous "No!" greeted him from the auditors who had remained, and the performance was postponed.

No spot more adapted by nature for the performance of Shakespeare's poetical comedy could probably be found than the beautiful grove which skirts the lawn of the Hotel Avenue. Rose Coghlan's artistic eye measured its possibilities the moment she saw it, and John T. Sullivan, her husband, and R. A. Roberts at once set about the task of doing what work was necessary to make the natural stage practical for a dramatic performance.

No manufactured stage was necessary. Nature had provided that. At the edge of the grove a terrace rose to the height of some two feet above the lawn, and this furnished the platform for the players. Some weeding out of superfluous underbrush and small trees had to be done, and some of the trees had to be transplanted to meet the "business" requirements of the play, and provide the proper exits and entrances. This was the hardest work to be done in preparing the stage for action. Heavy draperies were hung for a curtain, and in each side of the natural proscenium arch, a framework of wood, completely hidden by green boughs, formed a flanking to the stage which made it look almost like the proscenium of a real theatre.

Scenery, of course, is impracticable at an open-air performance, but a pair of "flats" was made by means of frames covered with boughs of trees which served to designate the palace of the first act of "As You Like It," and which, when drawn apart, revealed an ideal Forest of Arden, in which the rest of the action took place.

Three electric and four calcium lights were concentrated upon this natural stage during the performance, and the effect until the rain spoiled everything was magnificent. The light penetrated to all the recesses of the forest, casting weird shadows as the players moved about, which added greatly to the charm of the scene. It was a fairy spectacle to which the Summer residents of Long Branch had been invited in the name of charity, and Rosalind never appeared to better advantage than she did in the grove of the Hotel Avenel to-night in the opening of the performance.

Every care had been taken for the comfort of the audience. A large stand had been erected in the form of an amphitheatre, and upon this chairs were placed in tiers, rising one above another. The stand was covered by a canopy to protect its occupants from the dew, and if only dew had fallen everybody would have been kept dry. Courteous ushers were in attendance to see that all were properly seated. Every seat commanded a good view of the stage, so that all were satisfied, even the late comers, who were obliged to take positions in the rear.

For dressing, rooms Mr. Patten, proprietor of the hotel, surrendered his cottage, and the players passed from this to the grove along a covered passageway, so that they were never seen except when on the stage. Every detail in the preparations was perfect, and much of the success of the performance was due to the great care which Messrs. Sullivan and Roberts bestowed on the preliminaries.

The cast was as follows:

Rosalind	Miss Rose Coghlan
Audrey	Miss Laura Burt
Celia	Miss Viola Allen
Phœbe	Miss Jennie Goldthwaite
Orlando	Mr. Henry Miller
Jacques	Mr. E. J. Henley
The Duke—Living in Banishment	Mr. John Glendinning
Duke Frederick	Mr. Clarence Handysides
Touchstone	Mr. Maclyn Arbuckle
Le Beau	Mr. Max Figman
Oliver	Mr. Ralph Delmore
Adam	Mr. W. H. Crompton
Eustace, Court Pages	Miss Fannie Ward
Louis, Court Pages	Miss Queenie Vassar
Jacques De Bois	Mr. J. K. Hacket
Charles the Wrestler	Mr. Ed. Tannehill
Amiens	Mr. Tom Ebert
Corin	Mr. James L. Carhart
Sylvius	Mr. Arthur Forrest
William	Mr. Frank Kendrick
Dennis	Mr. Charles Butler

Lords and Foresters—Nelson Wheatcroft, John T. Sullivan, Paul Arthur, Lewis Baker, William Busbey, John Kuehl, Hugo Toland, R. A. Roberts, Seymour Hess, and George Boniface, Jr.

The pleasure of the evening, though sadly marred, was not wholly spoiled. Players and audience are now enjoying a dance at the Avenel, which promises to last well into the morning hours.

PEARY'S EXPEDITION DELAYED.

Difficulty in Getting Dogs—May Not Reach Greenland This Year.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 31.—Mail news of Lieut. Peary and his expedition received from Labrador is very unsatisfactory. The Falcon arrived at Battle Harbor on July 18, after a very rough and disagreeable passage from St. John's. She was swept by heavy seas, which did considerable damage. The donkeys which Lieut. Peary took with him were in a perishing condition, the result of exposure and injuries received.

Lieut. Peary spent two days at Battle Harbor to enable him to repair damages and to give his animals a chance to recuperate. He intended to visit the more northern ports of Labrador for the purpose of getting dogs, though the delay would seriously endanger the success of his plans.

It is now considerably after the time when he could have sailed for Greenland with good prospects of success. The season is getting late, and the chances are that he will be unable to reach Bowdoin Bay, as the steamer may be frozen in and be unable to get clear until next year.

AT THE HOTELS.

—L. Z. Leiter of Chicago is at the Holland House.

—Senator Edward O. Wolcott of Colorado is at the Hotel Cambridge.

—Ex-Congressman William E. Simonds of Connecticut is at the Astor House.

—Henry L. Pierce of Boston and Thomas Lowry of Minneapolis are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

—Senator Charles T. Saxton of Clyde, N. Y., and Judge Edwin Countryman of Albany are at the Murray Hill Hotel.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany and Stilson Hutchins of Washington, D. C., are at the Hoffman House.

—J. Patenôtre, French Ambassador at Washington, and Calderon Carlisle of Washington, D. C., are at the Waldorf.

Connecticut German Catholics.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 31.—The fifth anniversary of the German Catholic Union of Connecticut was celebrated here to-day. Eight societies were present from New-Haven, Bridgeport, Meriden, Bristol, Danbury, Waterbury, New-Britain, and this city. There was a parade this morning, and high mass was celebrated at the new Church of the Sacred Heart by the Rev. Dr. Martin of Waterbury. Frank Dahlmayer of New-Haven was elected delegate to the thirty-eighth General Convention of the Central Verein to be held at St. Louis in September.

Lost a Sailor Overboard.

The American Line steamship Berlin, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, lost one of her crew overboard when one day out from port. The man, Joseph Clegg, a seaman, forty-three years old, was spreading an awning, when he fell overboard.

He was picked up, but died soon after being taken on board the Berlin.

A subscription of £40 was raised among the Berlin's passengers for Clegg's orphan child.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The monument erected over the grave of the Poet James Gates Percival at Hazel Green, Wis., through the efforts of the Faculty of Yale College and a few others, will soon be unveiled. It is of Connecticut granite, in three sections, and weighs five tons. It bears this inscription, with his name, and dates of birth, graduation, and death: "Eminent as a poet, rarely accomplished as a linguist, learned and acute in science—a man without guile."

—Renewed effort is being made in Wisconsin to raise money to carry through to completion the project to erect a monument to the late Senator Matt. H. Carpenter, one of the most brilliant orators and fascinating men the West has ever sent to the United States Senate. He was a native of Vermont, and died in Washington early in 1881. The intention is to erect the monument in Milwaukee if enough money can now be raised.

—Mr. C. P. Huntington's big house on Nob Hill is being put into a condition for immediate occupancy, and San Francisco people are expecting him and Mrs. Huntington to go there in September and remain until the Spring. All that money and good taste can do is being done in the furnishing of the mansion, and it is believed to be Mr. Huntington's intention to spend five months in each year in San Francisco.

—Lizzie Francks, who years ago traveled with Barnum's Circus for many seasons as "Titania, the Fairy Queen," and always drew crowds because of her diminutive stature, is now an inmate of a Philadelphia almshouse, and has been since Aug. 28, 1877. She is very cheerful and industrious, and although fifty-eight years of age still retains to a remarkable degree her beauty and demure ways.

—Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., gave a reception to ex-President McCosh of Princeton College at her home in Chicago on Friday afternoon, the invitations being extended to members of the Educational Congress, with a few citizens of Chicago included. Mrs. McCosh and Dr. W. T. Harris, Commissioner of Education, assisted in receiving.

—Sir John Abbott, ex-Premier of Canada, is lying seriously ill in Montreal, but he is apparently still retaining his strength, and his physicians are hopeful of his recovery. An eminent specialist was summoned from England to attend him, and the result was encouraging.

—Prince Bismarck expressed regret the other day that he had not kept up his pianoforte practice, and said that he thought that persons having talent for music should cultivate it assiduously.

—The lineal descendants of Roger Williams's eldest son, Joseph, are to hold a reunion at Roger Williams Park, in Providence, R. I., on Thursday afternoon and evening.

SMALL TALK.

—Louis Irig died in Whitney, Neb., last Friday morning, after a prolonged sleep of three months. He had been almost blind, but was a tireless worker and in good health until the beginning of his prolonged nap. The medical fraternity could not discover its cause. He had only two waking intervals—once he was awake and talked lucidly for an hour and at the other time he staid awake only ten minutes. He was kept alive by frequent feeding, as he easily swallowed soft food placed in his mouth.

—The Charleston *News and Courier* divulges the fact that Philo Beveridge of South Carolina is nowadays making frequent journeys across the Savannah River and into North Carolina, and that he always takes his valise with him and handles it very carefully on the return trip. But it does not reveal what particular beverage it is that Philo loves so much that he goes to such trouble and expense to get it.

—Josiah M. Fletcher, the New-Hampshire Prohibitionist, and others of the party are making up a fund of $10,000 to start a political newspaper to advocate their views at Manchester. It is to be a weekly, and a syndicate of twenty-eight country papers is to be published in connection with it.

—A Catholic Church picnic in Salem, Mass., wound up with the ascension of a balloon containing several hundred love letters from the young ladies of the parish, addressed to the man in the moon. And the young men of the party permitted that balloon to get away with its burden.

—There are seven theological seminaries in Chicago, more than in any other city in America, and the local papers are gleefully saying that Canon Farrar, when he was there, said he knew of no city in Europe that had as many.

—A writer in a Boston paper declares that Broad Street, Philadelphia, is the most extraordinary and unlovely street he (or she) ever saw. And this writer is apparently very familiar with Boston streets, too.

NUGGETS.

—A little girl, at the picnic of the Sixty-ninth, taught us the way in which one can ascertain which one of a number of officers is the Major. She wished to have a soldier detailed to dance with her, and, walking directly up to Major Duffy, addressed him as "Major," and preferred her request. When asked how she knew the Major was the Major, she said she knew he was the Major because he was the handsomest man present.—*Seventh Regiment Gazette.*

—A gentleman in discussing the silver situation yesterday told an amusing story which he said may have been true, though he would not vouch for it. A tramp came to the door and on asking for help was told that he should go to work and earn an honest dollar. "Alas," lamented the tramp, "I have often tried, but my employers always pay me in silver."—*Chautauqua Assembly Herald.*

—The people who live on the shores of Lake Winnipiseogee habitually speak of that body of water as the "pond"; whereas the puddle in our public garden is dignified by the name of "lake," a fact which shows the appreciative quality of the Boston mind in contradistinction to the shocking indifference of the Granite State man to nature's gifts.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Mme. Finishem (at Young Ladies' Academy)—Miss Pretty, that was the sixteenth young man who has called here as your brother, and I know you have been deceiving us.

Miss Pretty—No, Madame; I have promised to be a sister to them all.—*Good News.*

—Nervous Passenger—Why are you steaming along at such a fearful rate through this fog?

Ocean Captain (reassuringly)—Fogs are very dangerous, Madame, and I am always in a hurry to get out of them.—*New-York Weekly.*

—Cynical Editor—Ah, it's the way of the world. We never strew flowers on a man's grave until after he is dead.—*Texas Siftings.*

Better Mail Facilities Demanded.

From Yesterday's Tribune.

The *Tribune's* remarks of a week ago, relative to the great need of better mail facilities on Sunday mornings for distribution of the Sunday newspapers to points in various directions from New-York City have been cordially commended by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. THE TIMES has united in the demand for better railroad mail arrangements from New-York City Sunday mornings in a manner which shows the energy and intelligence of its new business management.

There is reason to believe that if the Government will look into this matter carefully it will be found that certain leading railroads will meet it half way in providing early fast mail trains on Sunday mornings.

Identified by His Parents.

The boy who was killed by a Broadway cable car in front of Trinity Church Sunday afternoon was Nathan Jacobs, eight and a half years old, who lived with his parents at 77 Suffolk Street. The remains were identified at the Morgue by the parents of the lad.

The Chicago and Concord.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Cablegrams were received at the Navy Department to-day announcing the arrival of the cruiser Chicago at Cowes, Isle of Wight, and the Concord at Malta.

LATIN UNION GOING TO PIECES

PREDICTION OF AN EXCEPTIONALLY INFORMED DIPLOMAT.

He Echoes a Recent Berlin Cablegram to "The New-York Times"—The Price of Silver Must Continue to Fall, He Says, If Natural Laws Are Not Interfered with—Raising the Ratio Between It and Gold Could Give Only a Temporary Relief.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Berlin dispatch in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 24, in which the early dissolution of the Latin Union was suggested as more than probable, has found an echo here, and a diplomatic officer, who cannot allow the use of his name, talks freely about the subject. He regards the dissolution as extremely probable.

The Latin Union was formed in 1865. It consisted at that time of Italy, France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and was formed to fix the ratio between gold and silver and to maintain their international ratio between the treaty powers. Practically an international coin circulated in the four countries which was accepted by the different Governments like their own coins and possessed legal-tender powers. At the time of the conclusion of the convention the mints of the members of the union were open to the free coinage of silver, the silver five-franc piece being the unit.

The original treaty had a life of fifteen years. Subsequently Greece was admitted as a member of the union, and the convention was extended until 1891, with the agreement that it should be tacitly continued from year to year unless notice of withdrawal was given by any of the powers. That is the existing arrangement.

The original idea of the formation of the Latin Union was to pave the way for a greater union, which should comprise England, Germany, the United States, and Austria. England refused to become a party to it or to in any way change her gold standard. Germany, after the Franco-German war, went on a gold basis and threw overboard her silver. Austria for years has had the double standard until within the last year or two, when she went on a gold basis. The position of the United States is well known.

France, during the past ten or fifteen years, has made repeated attempts to secure the enlarged use of silver as money among the great powers, but without success. Her motive has not been entirely selfish. Owing to her connection with the Latin Union she is at the present time loaded down with an immense amount of silver—silver coined by her own mints and the silver which has been turned out by the mints of the other four powers.

Under the provisions of the treaty upon the dissolution of the union, each country is bound to immediately redeem in gold or the silver coinage of the creditor country one-half of its own silver then outstanding in that country, and to provide for the redemption of the other half through the usual channels of trade. But this provision, at least so far as Italy and Greece are concerned, means nothing. Italy has not only lost all of her silver five-lire pieces, but her divisional coins as well. Greece is in the same shape.

Italy is practically bankrupt, and has been forced to issue paper in large quantities for domestic purposes. The bulk of her silver is in France. How much it amounts to no one can tell. A conservative estimate would place it at least at $300,000,000 in France alone. Belgium and Switzerland are also creditors of Italy.

"If the Latin Union goes to pieces within a short time," said the member of the Diplomatic Corps referred to, "it will surprise no one who is acquainted with the political and commercial condition of the countries comprising the union. Why France has not withdrawn long ago has been a mystery to most European diplomats and financiers, and it can only be accounted for by the desire on her part to get the other great nations tangled up in the silver question.

"As a result of the war with Germany it was perhaps necessary at that time for France to continue the use of silver, but since she has recovered from the effects of the war and the enormous indemnity which she paid the conqueror, the continuance of her financial policy has been, in my opinion, a mistake. She has simply made herself the depository of the silver of Europe, and the fallacy of free-silver coinage was soon seen, so that even the mints of the Latin Union had to be closed to free-silver coinage and have never been reopened.

"France is a great country, a prosperous country, and with the most wonderful resources; but even with all these advantages she cannot go on forever carrying silver of Continental Europe and standing the depreciation which follows from day to day.

"The condition of the silver countries is perilous in the extreme. So long as the mints of India were open to private account there was always one channel in which silver could be diverted, but now there is no escape in that direction. But the change of monetary policy of the British Government will have, I think you will see, even more important consequences in the near future. It foreshadows two things.

"First, the evident intention on the part of the English and Indian Governments to place India on a gold basis, and as a first step in that direction they stop free-silver coinage.

"In the second place, English statesmen see that the price of silver must reach a price even lower than it now is, and that in falling it will bring down the Latin Union. When that happens every silver country will be in a state of chaos. England generally knows when her pocket is likely to be affected, and has once again shown her great financial genius.

"This silver question is one which is occupying the attention of foreign offices in every capital as much as any other subject with which diplomacy has to deal. The whole of Europe, if I may use the expression, is keeping one eye on the money changers, and watching from day to day the fall of the white metal. Your own Ambassadors and Ministers are following the course of events with equal attention.

"It is evident to every one who has given the least thought to the subject that the price of silver must still continue to fall if natural laws are uninterfered with.

"The production of silver increases enormously every year. In 1878 the grand total of the production of the world was 73,476,000 fine ounces, and in 1891 it was 140,865,000. That is to say, in fourteen years the output has nearly doubled. Every year, with improved machinery and methods of mining, there is a steady increase in the amount of metal brought to the surface, and that means necessarily a lower price for the product.

"Then another thing must be remembered. Whenever a nation uses the gold standard it disposes of its useless silver wherever it can. This is now being done in the case of Austria. That country has an enormous amount of silver for which it has no possible use, and which, from time to time, is being sold in the London and other markets, care being taken not to let out too much at once so as to demoralize the market.

"If India abandons silver, as I believe she will, there will be millions of ounces more for sale with the inevitable result of still further forcing down the price. If by an international agreement the output could be limited there might be some hope for silver appreciating, but such an agreement can never be reached, and the raising of the ratio between gold and silver, while it may appear to produce good results for the time being, is merely a temporary expedient which in a short time will demonstrate its worthlessness."

"Why do you think the Latin Union is in danger?"

"There are good reasons, causes political and commercial, which lead me to believe my views are right, but to go into them at any length would be to make public information which I have no right to divulge."

The reasons which this particularly well-informed member of the Diplomatic Corps refuses to discuss at length are intelligible to every one who has information regarding the political movements of Europe. The Latin Union is in danger of dissolution because France and Belgium decline to support Italy and Greece, which is virtually what they are now doing. For some time there have been indications that France would like to go on a gold basis, and many of her public men and influential papers have urged this course and protested against France continuing to be a member of the union.

On the other hand, if she retires, it will not only bankrupt Italy, but it may produce more important political effects and force Italy, a member with Germany and Austria of the "Dreibund," to seek some pretext for a war in the hope of distracting attention from internal affairs, and perhaps rehabilitating herself by taking desperate chances.

Acting Director of the Mint Preston, one of the best-informed men on the monetary question in the service of the Government, was asked to-day if he had received any information, official or otherwise, as to the danger of the collapse of the Latin Union. Mr. Preston declined to discuss the matter, but added that he had been informed that the countries of the Latin Union had decided to cease coining the two-and-a-half-franc pieces.

"No official reason has been given for this," he said, "but my theory is that Italy is anxious that they shall no longer be coined so that some of them may come back to her coffers. At the present time Italy is almost barren of silver, and every expedient has to be resorted to to bring back silver to the country."

Gen. George W. Morgan Buried.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., July 31.—Gen. George W. Morgan, the last of the Generals of the Mexican war, was buried at Mount View this evening at 5 o'clock with simple ceremonies.

UNABLE TO MEET HEAVY RUNS.

Want of Confidence Closes the Doors of Many Banks.

LIVINGSTON, Mon., July 31.—The Park National Bank suspended payment this morning. No statement of its condition has yet been made.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 31.—The First National Bank of East Portland failed to open its doors this morning. The officers of the bank say the suspension is temporary. A statement published July 12 shows the resources of the bank to be $325,000; deposits, $150,000.

MARION, Iowa, July 31.—A. Daniels & Co., private bankers, have made an assignment to C. H. Kurtz. The property is valued at $200,000. The cause of the failure is lack of immediate cash.

AKRON, Ohio, July 31.—The Akron Savings Bank did not open this morning for business. William Buchtel, President of the bank, has been appointed receiver. The capital stock is $200,000, with a reserve fund of $50,000, and undivided profits of $18,000. The bank will pay dollar for dollar. Cause of suspension, inability to realize on securities.

Edward E. Voris, receiver of the Citizen Savings and Loan Association here, has given out the following statement of the suspended bank's condition: Due to banks, $19,960.27; savings deposits, $241,354.86; business deposits, $88,236.41; certificates of deposit, $214,098.50. Over against the liabilities are placed assets of $692,396.67. While it is altogether probable that the bank will pay dollar for dollar on deposits, it is generally believed that a new company with a new title will be formed. The reputation of the bank was hurt by its carrying a heavy load of the Huntington-Page forged paper.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 31.—The First National Bank here kept its doors closed this morning. There has been a steady draw on the bank's deposits for a month. Its resources, according to the statement filed July 15, were $396,488. Dr. Edwin Ellis is President and ex-Gov. Sam S. Fifield Vice President. The other banks are experiencing runs in consequence of the First National's failure.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The First National Bank of Kendallville, Ind., which suspended payment June 22, 1893, has been permitted to reopen its doors for business.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., July 31.—The Springfield Savings Bank, with a capital of $25,000 and deposits of about $100,000, made an assignment this morning. The bank is solvent and will pay in full.

UPPER SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 31.—The Wyandotte County Bank went into the hands of a receiver this morning. The bank officials say the assets are sufficient to pay depositors three times over. Heavy runs last week among farmers caused the suspension. John R. Layton and Dr. R. N. McConnell were appointed receivers. No detailed statement has been given out yet.

THE DALLES, Oregon, July 31.—The First National Bank closed its doors this morning. The suspension is due to the closing of the Commercial National Bank of Portland.

PENDLETON, Oregon, July 31.—The Pendleton Savings Bank has temporarily suspended. R. T. Cox has been appointed receiver. Assets, $250,000; liabilities, $175,000.

COTTAGE GROVE, Oregon, July 31.—The Commercial Bank failed this morning.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., July 31.—The private banking house of N. M. Crane & Co. closed its doors this morning. The suspension is attributed to the general stringency prevailing in business circles. The value of the assets is stated to equal the liabilities, but cannot be realized on at present.

DROPPED TWO THOUSAND FEET.

Aeronaut Williamson's Thrilling Leap from a Balloon at Eldorado.

About 5,000 people saw W. C. Williamson make his hot-air balloon ascension yesterday at Eldorado.

At 6:10 P. M. the balloon was filled with heated air, and slowly it began to rise. Attached to it was a parachute and a trapeze.

When the balloon was far up in the air, Williamson begun his trapeze work. The crowd cheered and applauded.

Soon the balloon began to drift to the westward. Then many people ran out of the grounds and followed its course through the streets.

When Williamson had drifted within 400 yards of the Guttenberg track, and over 2,000 feet up in the air, he cut loose from the balloon and started for mother earth.

In a few seconds his parachute began to fill, and the speed of his descent gradually slackened until he touched the ground.

Mr. Williamson will make an ascension daily.

In the evening the management treated the largest crowd that it has had this season to some new features in its spectacular play, "King Solomon."

Miss Lizzie Vaidis performed very gracefully on the trapeze and dived from an eighty-five-foot tower into a net. About fifteen feet from the foot of the tower there was a thick mattress in the net. When Miss Vaidis struck the net the fastenings at one end gave way, and had it not been for the middle stays she might have been killed.

"Ali Baba's Arabs," who are wonderful acrobats, were received with great applause.

THREE HANGED TO ONE LIMB.

A Triple Lynching by a Mob in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 31.—Handy Kaigler, colored, was lynched at Gaston early this morning, a mob hanging him to the same limb from which hung the bodies of William Thompson and Thomas Preston, two negroes charged with being his accomplices in an assault upon the young wife of Archie Sightler. Thompson was put to death early Sunday morning, and Preston was killed at noon that day.

Until late this afternoon the three bodies swung from the tree, which stands only a few feet from the railroad track and is in full view of passing trains.

After Preston had been disposed of, the mob started for Lexington Court House for Kaigler, who had been placed in jail there by his captors for safe keeping. They returned with him and about 6 o'clock Sightler arrived upon the scene. Kaigler was stripped, bound, and then whipped with a heavy rawhide by Sightler and others. At 7 o'clock a rope was tied around the negro's neck and so adjusted that it would strangle him slowly.

In a few minutes the crowd withdrew to the usual shooting place and allowed Sightler to fire the first shot. Then in an instant a shower of lead rained upon the body and Kaigler's tortures were at an end.

No Coroner's investigation has been or will be held. The authorities made no efforts to stop the lynching.

Vermont Bishopric Still Undecided.

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 31.—Thomas Canfield, Secretary of the Episcopal Diocese of Vermont, says that, in his opinion, an entirely new list of candidates for the Bishopric will be brought forward. Brattleborough people are urging the name of the Rev. Dr. D. C. Hall of Boston, originally known as Brother Hall, he being a member of the Society of St. John the Evangelist of Cowley, England. He is a High Churchman, is a graduate of Oxford, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Massachusetts. He is now in England. Another name is that of the Rev. Dr. W. C. Prout of Schenectady, N. Y., a member of the Albany (N. Y.) Diocese. Another is the Rev. Dr. Canedy of New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Clearing House for Coffee Trade.

The Coffee Exchange members have been talking about establishing a Clearing House for several weeks, complications following recent failures having given practical illustration of the advantages to be obtained by such an institution. Yesterday afternoon the members held a meeting and authorized President Hentz to appoint a committee of seven to investigate the subject and report on Sept. 1.

One Version of "Truth's" Troubles.

A friend of Blakely Hall, editor of *Truth*, the illustrated weekly which was recently put in the hands of a receiver, declares that there was absolutely no reason for taking such a course on the petition of the American Lithographing Company. This step, he states, was taken in order to freeze out of the company Mr. Hall and William Dunlap.

Secretary Herbert in Maine.

ELLSWORTH, Me., July 31.—Secretary of the Navy Herbert, Miss Herbert, Capt. Buckingham of the Dolphin, and Lieut. Wood were the guests to-day of Senator Hale at his residence, the Pines. The party will go to Bath from here.

Mr. Stevenson Eastward Bound.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 31.—Vice President Stevenson and party spent Sunday in Spokane. The party started for the East last evening.

DR. FREDERICK HUMPHREYS and Mrs. Humphrey will celebrate their golden wedding to-day at their country seat, Monmouth Beach, New-Jersey.

DEATH OF JOHN STEPHENSON

THE BUILDER OF STREET CARS PASSES AWAY SUDDENLY.

Ill for Only a Short Time at His Summer Home at New-Rochelle—The Designer of the Original Street Car—His Cars Are in Nearly Every Civilized Country—He Began Business as a Builder of Omnibuses, and Over Sixty Years Ago He Built the First Street Cars—Story of His Life.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 31.—John Stephenson, the veteran car builder, died at his home here this afternoon.

He had been ill for two weeks, and to-day he suddenly grew worse and sank rapidly.

Mr. Stephenson's death was not the result of any organic disease, but was the result of a gradual breaking up of his system. He was almost as strong and vigorous until his last illness as he had been at any time in his life, and he transacted business at his city office as late as last Thursday. On Sunday he attended the St. John's Methodist Church and appeared to be in good health. It was not until this afternoon that it was feared the end was near. He passed away surrounded by his immediate family.

Funeral services will be held at his house on Thursday afternoon, the Rev. N. G. Cheney of St. John's Church officiating.

Mr. Stephenson's surviving relatives are his two sons, Joseph B. and Stuart A., and his daughter, Mrs. D. W. Pugh.

John Stephenson was the designer and builder of the original street car, and has been identified with the development and manufacture of street railway vehicles all his life. His fame as a builder spread to almost every part of the civilized world. There are, indeed, few nations on the earth in whose cities there may not be seen at the present time street railway cars bearing his name as manufacturer. From a beginning in which his mechanical tools were his only possessions he built up one of the greatest manufacturing industries of modern times.

He was born in County Armagh, Ireland, on July 4, 1809. His parents, James and Grace (Stuart) Stephenson, emigrated to this country when John, their first born, was two years old. The boy was given the rudiments of his education in the public schools of New-York City, finishing his studies with an academic course in the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. At sixteen years of age he was placed in a store by his father, who intended that he should pursue a mercantile career. The boy's tastes, however, were all inclined toward mechanical pursuits, and his leisure time was all devoted to making toy wagons, sleighs, bird cages, &c. He remained in the store for three years, and then, at the age of nineteen, persuaded his father to allow him to apprentice himself to Andrew Wade, the coachmaker of 347 Broome Street.

In 1831, after he had completed his apprenticeship, Abram Brower, who kept a livery stable at 661 Broadway, and who was the pioneer of the Broadway stage lines, invited young Stephenson to open a shop on his own account in a little building adjoining the stable at 667 Broadway. At that time the stages were cumbrous affairs, being divided into compartments, with entrances at the sides and rear, with the body of the stage, after the manner of post chaises, resting upon huge leather braces. The only line in the city was from Bleecker to Wall Street, and the fare for a single trip was 1s. In May, 1831, Mr. Stephenson began business for himself. His first work was the construction for Mr. Brower of a vehicle which was first known in New-York as an omnibus. The omnibus proved popular, and others were constructed at once. They were elaborate affairs, and were given such names as Minerva, Mentor, and Forget-Me-Not. The business prospered until March 29, 1832, when a fire completely destroyed the stable and shop and all the stock, on which there was no insurance.

Mr. Stephenson obtained a new location at 246 Elizabeth Street, and at once resumed the business of manufacturing omnibuses. In that year, however, a new business was developed. The New-York and Harlem Railroad, the first street railway line, chartered in April, 1831, gave Mr. Stephenson an order for a specimen car, similar orders being given at the same time to other manufacturers. The road was opened from Prince to Fourteenth Street on Nov. 26, 1832. It was a gala occasion in the city. A procession of the four cars of the company, headed by Mr. Stephenson's, was formed and passed over the road. In Mr. Stephenson's car, which was named John Mason, in honor of the then President of the Chemical Bank, who was also President of the railroad company, were the Mayor and Common Council of the city. Mr. Stepenson's car was adopted and he was given a patent on it by the United States Government. This document was signed by Andrew Jackson, President of the United States; Edward Livingston, Secretary of State; R. B. Taney, Attorney General, and by John Campbell, Secretary of the Treasury.

During the next three years Mr. Stephenson built cars for the original street railway lines in Brooklyn, Jamaica, Paterson, N. J.; Matanzas, Cuba, and elsewhere. All of these first cars ran on four wheels. In 1836 the introduction of eight-wheeled cars by Ross Winans of Baltimore almost revolutionized the business. The industry at that time had so increased that larger premises were necessary, and Mr. Stephenson built an extensive factory at Fourth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Now came reverses; large contracts had been entered into between new corporations and Mr. Stephenson, and these could not be realized upon. After a disastrous period of seven years Mr. Stephenson failed. This was in 1843, and in the same year he set to work to retrieve his losses. He secured the site in West Twenty-seventh Street, where he started the nucleus of the present factory, which now covers sixteen city lots. There followed seven years of such great prosperity that at the end of that period every obligation was paid, with interest, although many of them were legally outlawed.

As the first American tramway or street-car line was not considered a success in this city, owing perhaps to local prejudice, no further attempt was made at the construction of other roads until 1852, when charters were obtained for lines along Second, Third, Sixth, and Eighth Avenues. The rapid growth of the city meanwhile had created a great demand for omnibuses, and they were extensively manufactured. When the street railway lines had forced their way into popular favor, however, the making of omnibuses was discontinued and almost the entire resources of the factory were devoted to the construction of street cars. The increase in the demand for street cars has been constant for more than thirty-seven years, owing to the growth of the cities in this country and the call for modern conveniences in the Old World, and there has been no break during that period in the prosperity of the Stephenson concern.

Mr. Stephenson was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was one of the members of the first Sunday school in the city. This was in 1816, and the school was in Public School Building No. 1, at Chatham Street and Tryon Row, adjoining the old Debtors' Jail. He taught a Bible class for forty years, and was in charge of one up to the time of his last illness. He also led a volunteer choir for forty years, thirty years of which was in one church. He was very fond of music, and his library contains one of the rarest collections of musical literature in the world. Mr. Stephenson never held a political office excepting that of School Trustee in the Twenty-first Ward, to which he was elected for twenty-three consecutive terms. But he deemed it the duty of an American citizen to keep intelligently posted on current political events, and to record his judgment by his vote at the elections—a duty which he consistently fulfilled. He voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency from Lincoln to Blaine, inclusive; but in the Fall of 1888 he renounced his former party affiliations and became an earnest convert to Cleveland and tariff reform. He amassed a fortune of several millions of dollars, and was generally regarded by those who knew him to be a liberal, genial old gentleman.

Henri Francois Duchinski.

The death at Paris of Henri François Duchinski, the Polish scientist and patriot, is announced.

He was born in 1816 in Polish Ukraine, but perpetual study and the pains of persecution and exile had effaced from his features their racial characteristics. His face, whiter than his hair, was that of a savant simply, and sculptors knew it as a model.

The son of a patriot under Russian surveillance, he was not admitted to the University of Kiev, although his merit had entitled him to extraordinary honors as a pupil of the Berdyczew Lyceum.

He became teacher of history in a private school, and in 1838 created the system of national history from the standpoint of Ruthenian nationality, which made his name famous. In 1848, as he had expressed the theory that the Ruthenians and Slavs, but not the Muscovites, had the same origin, he was expelled from Russia. He went to Turkey, and later to Italy, where he organized, with Depretis, Bucalla, and other politicians, the Societa Italo-Slava, of which Massimo d'Azeglio was President.

The failure at Novara of the Piedmontese Army, which a Polish General commanded, entailed the necessity for Duchinski to quit Italy. He became an attaché of the Hungarian Legation at Constantinople and, after the Hungarian war, reader to Achmet Pasha, Prince of Kurdistan.

At the beginning of the Crimean war he published a work in two volumes in support of the proposition that, "In defending Turkey against Russia, one defends civilization against barbarism," and that "The Grand Russian Muscovites are not Slavs but Touranians." He traveled in many cities of Europe to popularize his theory, which he sustained with religious, ethnographic, and sociologic arguments.

In 1856 he went to Paris, where his lectures caused interminable discussions, and where he became popular. In 1861, when the Russian Government celebrated its one-thousandth anniversary, he published the "Monument de Novogorod," wherein it is asserted that the Muscovite State had its origin in the fourteenth century and is not a descendant of the Princes Rurik.

In 1871 to 1876 Duchinski lectured in Switzerland, and the Federal Government honored him with letters of grand naturalization for his services to science. Besides the works already mentioned he published, in 1853, "The Oriental Question"; in 1854, "Panslavism"; in 1858 to 1863, in three volumes, "Principles of the History of Poland and other Slav Peoples"; in 1864, "Necessities of Reform in the Teaching of Slav History." In consequence of the latter book Duruy proposed at the Corps Législatif that the Chair of Slav Language and Literature at the Collège de France be changed to a Chair of the Slav Languages and Literatures. This proposition received its most effective aid from Hippolyte Carnot, father of the present President, and was adopted in 1868. Duchinski's wife, Severine Duchinski, now sixty-six years of age, is one of the most eminent contemporary Polish writers. Duchinski He was highly esteemed in Paris, but the knowledge that France and Russia were allies embittered his last days.

Solomon Heyman.

Solomon Heyman, seventy-six years old, who for many years was one of the Directors of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in this city, died at his Summer cottage in Long Branch Sunday night. Mr. Heyman for some time carried on an extensive dry goods business. He resided at 22 Beekman Place. The body will be brought to this city for burial to-day.

THE WAREHOUSES WERE EMPTY.

Still Grain Receipts Were Hypothecated, but the Wheat Was Not in Store.

DULUTH, Minn., July 31.—C. H. Graves, ex-President of the Lake Superior Elevator Company, in speaking of the story relative to the use of forged paper, denies that any forged paper had been used by the Northern Pacific Elevator Company. George Spencer, now President of the Lake Superior Elevator Company, also denied that any money had been obtained by the use of forged warehouse receipts.

The recent trouble was brought upon the Northern Pacific Elevator Company by the discovery by interested parties that the company's country warehouse did not contain wheat for which receipts had been issued and used as collateral.

The receipts were not forged, and when issued are said to have been perfectly good, but, after they had been issued and hypothecated, grain held in country houses to secure their payment was brought to Duluth and placed in the elevators here and sold, most or all of it having since been shipped down the lakes. It is said here that the amount of the receipts outstanding that have been hypothecated and for which there is no wheat in country houses is between $900,000 and $1,000,000. It is quite possible, however, that $1,500,000 may be nearer correct.

No one here who is on the inside of this deal is willing to talk. Receiver Forbes of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company is in Tacoma or on his way back to Duluth. Mr. Spencer said that a proposition for the settlement of the debts of the concern had been made and had been practically accepted or probably would be. Col. Graves said that a deal for settlement was being considered.

The indorsement of either or both the Lake Superior Elevator Company and the Union Improvement and Elevator Company is placed upon all these receipts. These companies are good, and will honor all obligations against them, though time may be required.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 31.—T. L. Cardin, manager of the Northern Pacific Elevator Company, when asked as to the truth of the story that a gigantic swindle had been perpetrated, said that everything was progressing satisfactorily for a settlement of the troubles into which the company had been plunged. He also said that there was held by banks in the East about $1,000,000 of the company's paper, for which the banks held about 60 per cent. collateral in the way of warehouse receipts.

WAR OF THE PLAINFIELDS.

North Plainfield Says Plainfield Shall Not Pollute Their Joint Brook.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 31.—The two separate Boards of Councilmen that rule over the sanitary and other destinies of Plainfield and North Plainfield, respectively, are at loggerheads. The towns are in different counties, and have as their dividing line a brook with a raceway running parallel to it for the distance of a mile or so. The trouble is over these two pieces of running water.

The residents on the Plainfield side of the brook are mostly business people and use the brook, by means of the raceway, for the sewage from their places of business. The North Plainfielders, who are mainly men residing there and doing business in New-York and Brooklyn, objected to this use of their brook as a sewer, and their Borough Board, the President of which is the Rev. Dr. Boneyman, caused an examination to be made of the raceway and its connection with the brook.

William N. Pangborn, who made the examination, found thirty-one connections of sewers with the raceway from the Plainfield side, the sewage in due course being taken down the raceway into the brook, to injure the health of the North Plainfielders.

Citing the act of Legislature of March 14, 1893, which sets down the connection of any sewer with a brook running by the border of a city, or borough, as a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000, the Borough Board of North Plainfield has notified the City Board of Plainfield that it will institute proceedings unless the matter is rectified.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

JACOB JAMER, dealer in plumbers' and steamfitters' supplies at 84 John Street, this city, and 109 and 111 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Clifton Wharton, Jr., of Plainfield, N. J., giving preferences as follows: National Tube Works, $10,820 for money loaned and merchandise; Albert E. Wesslau, $1,500 for money loaned; Mary Jamer $1,000 for money loaned; Hugo Tollner and Albert E. Wesslau, to secure them for liability on a bond for about $6,000 given to appeal a suit in court. The business was started in 1873 by Jamer, Jacobs & Co., who dissolved in 1876, since which time Mr. Jamer has been in business alone. He formerly claimed a capital of $70,000.

MORSE & MITCHELL.—Francis E. Morse and George H. Mitchell, real estate dealers at Chicago, under the firm style of Morse, Mitchell & Williams, and Francis E. Morse, doing business as F. E. Morse & Son, each made a voluntary assignment to E. H. Gary in the county court to-day. In addition to being extensively engaged in the real estate business, Morse, Mitchell & Williams are agents for the E. N. Welch Clock Company. F. E. Morse & Son are engaged in the precious-stone business and make a specialty of mounting diamonds.

J. H. CONRAD & CO., merchants of Hoff, Mon., have made an assignment. The same firm also ran a big mercantile establishment and bank at Red Lodge, and these have also been closed. The Park Coal and Coke Company, of which J. H. Conrad is President, has also assigned. The closing of the coal and coke mines throws 175 men out of employment and shuts up 50 coke ovens. Much of the coke used at smelters comes from Conrad. The assignee says he will have the ovens open and running to-morrow.

M. J. MORIARITY, furniture dealers of Cleveland, Ohio, made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of his creditors. P. M. Spencer was made assignee, with his bond fixed at $40,000. The assets of the firm are about $50,000, and Spencer roughly estimated the liabilities at $30,000. Inability to secure ready money caused the assignment. The Cleveland National Bank holds a chattel mortgage against Moriarity for about $6,000 and was about to foreclose it.

NATHAN S. SILVERSTEIN, manufacturer of clothing at 311 Church Street, has been attached for $1,080 in favor of Jacobs & Sterzelbach, and for $350 in favor of Marcus Adler. The attachments were obtained on the ground that he had disposed of his property. Mr. Silverstein has been in business about three years. Goldsmith & Doherty, his attorneys, place his liabilities at $15,000 and his assets nominal.

F. A. LORING & CO., leather dealers, 122 Lincoln Street, Boston, with a tannery at Woburn, have made an assignment to George R. Fowler, lawyer, and Charles H. Allen, President of the Central National Bank. No schedules of liabilities and assets are yet prepared. The firm was considered strong in the trade, and enjoyed its confidence.

CHAPMAN BROTHERS, publishers and stationers, confessed judgment in favor of the Bank of Commerce this morning for $55,000. Chapman Brothers have also been running two World's Fair hotels, the Vendome Club and the De Soto Hotel. Their assets are placed at $667,000, subject to indebtedness of $257,000.

THE AMESBURY SHOE COMPANY of Amesbury, Mass., has made an assignment to its treasurer and George H. Gale, cashier of the Amesbury National Bank. The company, it is stated, is not insolvent, but takes this means to close up its business, which is not paying.

THE COLUMBIAN STEAM PUMP COMPANY of Chicago has filed a deed of assignment, F. P. Taylor being made assignee. The firm's assets are scheduled at $10,000 and liabilities at $7,000.

SAITTA & CO., formerly dealers in fancy groceries at 160 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has been adjudged indebted to Edward L. Goodsell for $5,365 for merchandise sold.

Ex-Judge Hilton's Sudden Illness.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Ex-Judge Henry Hilton of New-York is ill at his Woodlawn Park mansion here. He was prostrated suddenly last evening, and physicians remained with him until almost midnight.

One of the physicians says the Judge is suffering from a severe bilious attack. It is rumored in the village, however, that he was seized with a hemorrhage.

Chief of Police Murdered.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 31.—There is great excitement at Compandaro, State of Michoacan, over the assassination of the Chief of Police of that city by unknown persons. The body of the official was thrown into the river, where it was found three days after the murder.

SILVER'S FERVID CHAMPIONS

MOTLEY HOST OF DELEGATES TO CHICAGO'S CONVENTION.

Populists and Greenbackers Meet the Representatives of Silver-Producing States to Plan a Campaign Against "the Gold Barons"—Appeals to be Made to the Unemployed and Discontented—Unconditional Repeal of the Silver-Purchase Law to be Opposed.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There will be a declaration of war to-morrow, and the signal of hostilities will be given by the combined convention of Populists, free silverites, and Greenbackers.

The foe to be outlawed will be "the money power," and this generalization is so broad that it is designed to include the capitalists of Europe as well as "the money barons of Wall Street." In the present depreciation of silver, the delegates who will assemble in the national convention to-morrow see only a great conspiracy on the part of the gold lenders of England and Germany, aided and abetted by the lesser capitalists, their vassals in Wall Street, to make gold the sole recognized international coin metal, and to subjugate the United States to the financial control of the country from whom she wrested her political autonomy 100 years ago—Great Britain.

The scene following the imposition of the tax on tea, that was so hotly contested and indignantly denounced by the colonial fathers of 1776, would have furnished a fitting parallel to that witnessed in the hotel lobbies to-day, when fervid orators arraigned the alleged attempt now being made by Great Britain and the monometallic monarchies of Europe to coerce the American continent into financial dependency upon the fiats of the mints of the Old World.

Laws of supply and demand found no place in their arguments, for every suggestion of this kind was repulsed with a startling array of statistics tending to show that the closing of the mints of India and the demand for the repeal of the Sherman act were but parts of "a great conspiracy" against the silver republics of the western hemisphere.

It is the opinion, too, of the delegates now assembled that this conspiracy should be firmly met and the enemy promptly routed. Some of them grow hot enough at times to intimate that if legislation should be inefficient, a recourse to arms might prove a salutary remedy.

Those who have expected the convention to go to pieces on the shoals of partisanship underestimate the deep feelings that actuate most of the delegates. Populist, Greenbacker, and free silver man seem to be united on one programme—that the repeal of the Sherman Purchasing act must be resisted to the last unless there be coupled with it an act for the free coinage of silver or for a greater volume of currency.

Greenbacker and Populist who believe that the fiat of the Government is as potent to make a dollar out of a strip of green paper as out of 70 cents' worth of silver are, of course, not particular whether the legislation to be substituted for the Sherman act shall be free coinage or Government greenbacks, but for the sake of showing a solid front against the common enemy, the monometallist, they will unite with the free-coinage men in concerted resistance to the Cleveland policy unless a greater volume of currency be insured to meet the stringency of the financial situation.

In this programme are found united the Republican Congressman Bartine of Nevada, the Democratic Silver-Dollar Warner of Ohio, the Populist Kolb of Alabama, and all their respective followers, whose name is legion.

It is apparent even now that the work of the convention is not to end with the sine die adjournment of Wednesday. Aggressive committees are to be appointed to carry the fight to Washington, and State committees will be named to work up public sentiment in the various States. Then a Campaign Committee is to be named, and to it is likely to be intrusted what is really the most important work of the free-silver crusade. Its work will be secret, and it is expected it will labor to enlist the assistance of the unemployed everywhere.

Mass meetings nightly for all the weeks to come during the financial crisis are to be held by the unemployed and poverty-stricken in every city of the land and resolutions are to be there presented and adopted calling upon Congress to pass a free-coinage bill.

The proselyting of labor leaders and labor organizations is to follow next, and the silver men, who well know how subserviently the average demagogue bends the knee, expect the same lawmakers who passed the alien labor law and Chinese Exclusion bill to hearken to the "voice of labor" and increase the volume of circulating medium until "the wants of the country are relieved."

More than 1,000 delegates will assemble for deliberation to-morrow, and the gathering will be indeed a national convention.

Headquarters of the various delegations have been opened in the Great Northern, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Antique Hotels, and they are rapidly filling up. Colorado's big delegation arrived at the Palmer to-day, and a goodly number from Iowa, Nevada, Montana, Alabama, Indiana, and Idaho are at the Great Northern.

Some of the most prominent now in the city are ex-Senator Thomas M. Patterson, Gen. Warner, United States Senators Mantell of Montana, W. M. Stewart of Nevada, and Dubois of Idaho, Congressmen Willis Sweet of Idaho, Marion Cannon, and W. W. Bowers of California, Col. Sumpter Lee of Alabama, Capt. R. F. Cobb, Col. P. J. Bowman, Warren Reese, A. T. Goodwin, and Zell Easton of Alabama; Herman T. Aubeneck of Illinois, Chairman of the People's Party National Executive Committee; George F. Washburn of Massachusetts, Congressman Bartine of Nevada, Gov. Toole of Montana, and ex-Gov. Routt of Colorado.

A. J. Warner will call the convention to order, and Mayor Harrison will deliver an address of welcome. It is expected to-night that ex-United States Senator John M. Reagan of Texas will be chosen permanent Chairman of the convention.

SILVER BULLION AND POTATOES.

Mint Director Preston Instructs Two Colorado Statesmen.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The estimate of 2,500,000 ounces as the limit of the silver purchases by the Treasury Department for July proves to have been too liberal. Acting Director of the Mint Preston accepted 216,000 ounces to-day at .7030, which swelled the total for the month to 2,384,000 ounces. This represents a shortage of 2,116,000 ounces in the amount which the department is authorized to purchase by the Sherman law.

There were offers to-day of over 300,000 ounces, but the would-be sellers demanded .7060, which Mr. Preston promptly refused to give.

The vexation of the holders of silver bullion, who have been seeking to bulldoze the department into paying an excessive rate for their metal, was well illustrated this afternoon by the two Colorado Representatives, Lafe Pence and John C. Bell. They called upon Secretary Carlisle and sought to impress upon him the idea that the Government was acting illegally in refusing to accept the full 4,500,000 ounces referred to in the Sherman law. Mr. Carlisle talked very frankly to them, approving all that had been done by the Acting Director of the Mint, and referred them for further information to Mr. Preston.

When the two Colorado representatives had greeted Mr. Preston, Mr. Pence produced a large notebook and acted as amanuensis for his colleague. Both were confident. They were evidently determined to "clean up" Preston at one sitting.

"Why is it," inquired Mr. Bell, "that the Government takes the market price of silver in London?"

"Because," answered the candid and truthful Director, "London is the point where the world's supply and demand of silver meet, and there the price is fixed."

The reply went into Lafe Pence's notebook.

"Don't you believe that if the United States should pay $1.29 an ounce for silver the price of silver would rise to $1.29 an ounce?"

"Do you believe," rejoined Mr. Preston, "that if the United States should pay $4 a bushel for potatoes, potatoes would sell at $4 a bushel?"

"Mr. Preston," said Mr. Bell, "this is the last day of the month. You are required to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver this month. If you do not buy to-day this will be a very sad day in Colorado."

Mr. Preston looked over a batch of telegrams upon his desk. "Well," he replied, after a calculation, "I am afraid it will be a sad day, for I have not received offers of silver amounting to 4,500,000 ounces."

The interview did not have the desired effect of shaking the resolution of Mr. Preston to continue the course recently adopted, and the Colorado gentlemen departed.

It is the impression of those who have studied the situation that the attitude of the department in respect of silver purchases will put a stop to the "game of bluff" which the silver men have found so profitable in the past.

Mrs. Wilmont's Fatal Fall.

Phœbe Jane Wilmont, forty-two years old, of 783 Tenth Avenue, fell from a window on the third floor to the sidewalk and was instantly killed at 11 o'clock last night.

THIS MAY BE THE HAIRCUTTER.

Joseph Herzog Identified by a Brooklyn Girl—His Lame Explanations.

Joseph Herzog, twenty-nine years old, a light-complexioned and near-sighted German painter who is in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, awaiting a hearing on a charge of having assaulted a young girl, was identified yesterday as the man who cut a braid from the head of Caroline Clundt of 390 Linden Avenue.

Herzog formerly lived at 231 Jefferson Avenue with his wife, who sailed on June 29 for Germany. On the evening of July 26, Annie Miller, nine years old, of 144 George Street, complained to her mother that she had been assaulted by a man in the cellar of the house. The mother reported the matter to the police of the Cedar Street Police Station. After questioning the girl the police suspected Herzog, who had been working in the neighborhood. He was arrested late Thursday evening, and afterward little Annie identified him. Herzog was then arraigned in court, and was committed to jail to await a hearing.

The police noticed that Herzog's appearance corresponded to the description given of "Jack the Snipper," who has been cutting hair from children's heads in Brooklyn and New-York. Caroline Clundt was taken to the jail yesterday to see the man. She pointed at Herzog and said: "This is the man that cut my hair."

Caroline had been sent out on an errand by her mother on the evening of June 24, and as she was walking along Wyckoff Avenue, near Linden Street, she was met by a man who asked her to direct him to 390 Linden Street. That happened to be Caroline's home, and she asked him whom he desired to see there. He mentioned the name of a person who had moved away from the neighborhood, and while Caroline was telling him so he drew a pair of scissors from his pocket, caught her by the head, and cut her hair off. Caroline fled and the man pursued her. She ran across vacant lots in the direction of her home, and when she was near the house she screamed, "Mamma! Mamma! Come save me from this man who is chasing me."

Her screams for assistance had the effect of scaring the man, and he ran away. Mrs. Clundt made a complaint to the police, who would scarcely believe the story, but the fact that Carrie's hair had been cut was accepted as evidence of the truth of her statement.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw Herzog at the jail yesterday. In speaking about the charge of assault upon little Annie Miller, he said: "That day I had been working at my trade of painting and was sent home early, because it was raining and we could not work. On my way home I passed by 144 George Street, to see whether an acquaintance of mine, Mrs. Thiel, who was to move into that house that day, had succeeded in getting all her things in. I went down into the cellar and the girl also came down and asked which was the Thiel cellar. She did not speak to me; she seemed to be speaking to no one in particular, and I replied: 'Why, there it is.' Then she went up stairs again, and after having seen that the Thiel cellar was all right I also went up stairs. I am innocent of the charge, and if I am convicted it will be my death."

"How will it cause your death?" asked the reporter.

"Why, my old mother, who lives at 70 Knickerbocker Avenue, would commit suicide if the case were to go against me, and my wife, who is now in Germany sick, would die of grief. I would die."

"What date was it on which she says I cut her hair?" he asked.

"It was the evening of June 24."

"Let me see," continued Herzog. "My wife sailed on Thursday, June 29. The Wednesday was June 28, and Tuesday June 28," and Herzog counted backward on his fingers and then said: "Yes, June 24 was Sunday, and I can prove that on Sunday evening there was a party of friends and relatives at my house, and I was with them the entire evening at home."

The reporter also began, counted backward, and found that June 24 came on a Saturday, and called Herzog's attention to the fact.

"Oh, yes!" exclaimed Herzog. "Yes, it was on Saturday that we had the party." He then declared that he had never seen Caroline Clundt in his life before she pointed him out yesterday, and had never tried to cut any girl's hair.

The man who cut off Nellie McDonald's braid in West Thirtieth Street Sunday night has escaped detection and the police do not expect to make an arrest.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

For *New-England*, increasing cloudiness and probably local showers, southwesterly winds, cooler in western, slightly warmer in northeastern portion.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK*, *Eastern Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, and *Delaware*, showers to-night, clearing in the morning, fair Tuesday evening, cooler in northern New-York, southerly winds, shifting to northerly.

For the *District of Columbia*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*, rain to-night, clearing in the morning, fair by Tuesday afternoon, winds shifting to northerly, slightly warmer in Western Virginia. For *North Carolina*, *South Carolina*, and *Georgia*, local showers and thunderstorms, westerly winds, slightly warmer in the interior and on the Georgia coast. For *Eastern Florida*, local showers, variable winds, warmer in extreme northern portion. For *Western Florida*, showers, with winds shifting to northerly.

For *Alabama*, *Mississippi*, and *Louisiana*, showers, followed by clearing weather in northern portion, variable winds, cooler during the day in Northern Louisiana, warmer in Northern Alabama. For *Eastern Texas*, fair, except local showers in eastern portions, variable winds, cooler in northeastern portion. For *Oklahoma* and *Indian Territory*, fair, northerly winds. For *Arkansas*, fair, preceded by showers to-night in eastern portion, northerly winds, slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in central portion. For *Tennessee*, local thunderstorms to-night, followed by generally fair Tuesday, winds shifting to northerly, cooler in extreme western portion.

For *Kentucky*, generally fair and cooler Tuesday, with northerly winds. For *West Virginia*, local showers to-night, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to northerly, slightly warmer Tuesday evening. For *Western New-York*, *Western Pennsylvania*, and *Ohio*, local showers to-night, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday and northerly winds, cooler in Southwestern Ohio. For *Lower Michigan* and *Upper Michigan*, fair, northerly winds, slightly warmer in Upper Michigan. For *Indiana*, fair, northerly winds, cooler in extreme southern and warmer in extreme northern portion.

For *Illinois*, fair, northerly winds, warmer in northeast portion. For *Wisconsin*, fair, variable winds, warmer in eastern portion. For *Minnesota*, fair, winds shifting to southerly and warmer. For *Iowa*, fair, warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

For *Missouri*, fair, northerly winds, warmer in northwestern, slightly cooler in southeastern portion. For *Kansas* and *Nebraska*, generally fair, winds shifting to southerly, and warmer. For *Colorado*, local rain in southern, fair in northern portion, winds shifting to southerly, warmer.

For *South Dakota*, generally fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer in southern portion. For *North Dakota*, fair, southerly winds, warmer in eastern portion. For *Montana*, fair, westerly winds warmer in southeast portion, cooler in northwest portion Tuesday night.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The barometer has fallen in the Southern, Middle Atlantic, and New-England States, and the lower lake region; it has also fallen rapidly at Northern Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen in the upper lake regions and thence southwestward to Texas, the rise being greatest over Lake Superior. It is cooler in all districts, except the extreme Northwest.

Cloudy weather and showers are reported from the Southern and Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and Upper Ohio Valley. Fair weather prevails in the upper lake region and the Northwest. Showers are likely to occur in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather in the latter. Fair weather will prevail in the upper lake region and the Northwest, with rising temperature.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Decatur, Ala., 1.80.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	72°	72°	3:30 P. M.	71°	87°
6 A. M.	71°	74°	6 P. M.	70°	77°
9 A. M.	71°	79°	9 P. M.	69°	73°
12 M.	71°	84°	12 P. M.	68°	71°

Average temperature yesterday.......77½°
Average temperature for same date last year....70⅛°
Average for same date last fifteen years.......75⅛°

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 1:30 A. M. Monday to 1:30 A. M. Tuesday.)

2:40 A. M.—508 Second Avenue; Robert Halen; damage, $50; cause, lamp explosion.
3:50 A. M.—526 West Fortieth Street; Thomas Dermody; damage, $50; insured; cause, lamp explosion.
12:35 P. M.—1 East Fifty-seventh Street; Cornelius Vanderbilt; damage, $10; cause unknown.
12:36 P. M.—44 Sheriff Street; damage trifling; insured; cause, stove upset.
1:40 P. M.—180 Ninth Avenue; damage trifling; cause, rubbish igniting.
2:15 P. M.—338 Ninth Avenue; damage trifling; cause unknown.
4 P. M.—18 Delancey Street; Simon Hirsch; damage trifling; cause, defective flue.
5:30 P. M.—148 Orchard Street; Moritz Stein; damage, $5; insured; cause, curtain taking fire from gas jet.
8 P. M.—122 West Fifty-sixth Street; August Forlner; damage trifling; cause, curtain taking fire from gas jet.
9:30 P. M.—302 Fifth Street; Joseph Lizari; damage trifling; cause, lamp upset.
11:15 P. M.—772 Eleventh Avenue; damage slight; cause, lamp falling from table.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y., July 31.—The immense grain barn belonging to Thomas Brown was destroyed by fire last night. It contained between 7,000 and 8,000 bushels of wheat threshed and unthreshed, 300 tons of hay, and five wagons. The estimated loss is about $20,000; insurance, $8,000 to $10,000.

LAPORTE, Ind., July 31.—A barn on the farm of James Hunton was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, entailing a loss of $10,000. Nine horses were cremated. A tramp who is believed to have fired the building for revenge was smothered by the smoke and his body burned.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 31.—The residences of Michael Quinn and Dr. James Gray were destroyed by fire at Fairville this morning. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss, $5,000.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 31.—Meigs & Co.'s clothing store was burned early this morning. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $10,000. The fire originated in the cellar.

TIRED AND DUSTY SOLDIERS.

Arrival at State Camp of the Thirteenth Regiment Detail and the Batteries.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 31.—The detail from the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn reached the State Camp at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and an hour later the First and Second Batteries of the State Guard and Battery K of the First Artillery, United States Army, arrived. The baggage was not all in camp until late in the day.

The men of the Thirteenth were tired and dusty, and many of them were footsore and lame. The batteries came through all right, with the men and horses in good condition.

On arriving at Peekskill it was necessary to make a détour of about three miles in order to cross Annsville Creek, and this extra march made the time of arrival at camp much later than it would have been if the troops could have crossed directly from Peekskill.

There are 65 men from the Thirteenth Regiment, under the command of Major George G. Cochran. Capt. Dillenback of Battery K has 68 men, Capt. Wendel of the First Battery has 78 men, and Capt. Wilson of the Second Battery has 60 men, making the total number of men in camp 271, exclusive of the officers and the Engineer Corps.

All further duties for the day were omitted when the men reached camp, in order that they might recover from the fatigues of the march. At sunset the retreat was fired, and roll call followed.

It is expected that there will be battalion drill to-morrow. Gov. Flower is expected in camp some time during the week to review the batteries.

In addition to the batteries and infantry, there are ten men here from the Company E Engineer Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment, under the command of Sergt. Austin. They reached Peekskill Saturday afternoon, and at once began their surveying work.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Mr. I. V. Baker, Jr., as Chairman of the Executive Committee, has called a convention of the Twenty-first New-York Senatorial District Republicans, to be held at the Crosbyside Hotel, Lake George, on Tuesday, Aug. 22, to nominate candidates to succeed Senators John H. Derby and Louis W. Emerson, who both live in the new district.

—During a thunderstorm at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday John Carter, a colored fireman, employed at the Navassa Guano Company's factory, a few miles above the city, climbed a tree near the factory for the purpose of securing honey made by a swarm of wild bees in a hollow limb. Lightning struck the tree and killed Carter.

—The steamer City of Pittsburg ran aground on the shore at Chautauqua, N. Y., last evening, and could not be moved for an hour. The City of Cleveland went to the rescue and was also stranded. Both were full of passengers. A half-dozen tugs, after a prolonged effort, succeeded in moving the boats.

—Frank B. Macon, a traveling salesman, was arraigned before Justice Donohue in Troy, N. Y., yesterday for attempting to jump from a third-story window of his hotel. He was committed for medical care.

—Herman H. Benecke, the alleged New-York embezzler, waived extradition proceedings at Toronto, Ontario, yesterday and started for New-York in charge of Detective Heidelberg.

—The bodies of Ernest Seberance and Arthur Robinson, drowned in Little Farm Pond, Sherborn, Mass., Sunday afternoon, were recovered yesterday.

—William Carney, aged thirty-two, a liveryman of New-York, while driving a number of New-Yorkers on Broadway, Saratoga, last night, dropped dead.

Might Be a Mine.

"Papa, is this a mine? It is so dark and gloomy, and the air is sickening. Are those poor men like moles digging into the bowels of the earth?"

"No, my son. This is not a mine. It is the basement of the New-York Post Office, and those men are only employes of the United States, assorting the mails."

TO-DAY'S SUPPLEMENT CONTAINS

Page 9.

Banker charged with importing laborers.
Salvation Army meeting on Staten Island ended.
Charged with beating his wife to death.
Anna Orr still missing.
News of ocean derelicts.
An old man frightened to death.
Chloral killed Dr. Burton.
They swam the Tappan Zee.
Veteran Reed's pension.
New-York's Summer amusements.
A breathing spot for the poor.
Live Stock and other markets.
Local calendars and referees.

Page 10.

Young man wants to return to a reformatory.
For a public health bureau.
Commercial and Chicago Produce Markets.
Post Office Notice.
Railroad, Steamboat, and Shipping advertisements.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

This morning THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES consists of TEN PAGES. Every newsdealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form and any failure to do so should be reported at the Publication Office.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.
Palmer House.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
Leland Hotel.
Virginia Hotel.
Tremont House.
Imperial Hotel.
Hotel Wellington.
Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

ALWAYS CALL for MILHAU'S CALISYA; 63 years' fame as a reliable tonic and appetizer. Take no other. MILHAU, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

You ask me to write of my darling's mouth,
As sweet as the breeze from the spicy South,
Which, laden with sighs from orange groves, comes,
You ask me to write of her teeth and her gums;
You ask me to write—but really I won't;
'Tis enough that she uses SOZODONT.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bottle.

Chiefly from neglect we grow prematurely gray and bald. Get back your youthful hair and good looks with PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

E. & W. "Octa," "Shattemuc," E. & W. Either style if you wear a low collar.

DIED.

Adams, Fannie L.
Constantine, Mary A. B.
Gleason, Sarah E.
Hayes, Sarah M.
Maher, Bertha C.
Messinger, Thomas H. H.
Rowland, Eleanor
Talbot, Harriet H.

ADAMS.—At Rumney, N. H., on July 29, 1893, FANNIE LANDON, wife of William B. Adams. Funeral services from Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, 129th St. and 7th Av., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment in Greenwood. Please omit flowers.

CONSTANTINE.—At South Orange, N. J., on July 29, MARY AUGUSTA BUTLER, wife of Andrew J. Constantine. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 144 Clinton Av., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 2 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

GLEASON.—At Hartford, Conn., on Thursday afternoon, July 27, 1893, SARAH E., daughter of the late Elon and Sarah Belden Gleason.

HAYES.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, July 29, SARAH MATILDA, widow of Henry B. Hayes, aged 68 years. Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. Prescott Wellman, 37 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 1, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

MAHER.—On Sunday, July 30, at her late residence, 329 East 48th St., BERTHA CAROLINE MAHER, born in Dublin, Ireland, and beloved daughter of Kate C. Maher. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MESSINGER.—At Stamford, Conn., July 31, 1893, THOMAS H. H. MESSINGER, son of the late Col. Daniel Messinger of Boston, in the 81st year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ROWLAND.—At West Farms, New-York City, on Monday, July 31, 1893, ELEANOR, widow of James G. Rowland, aged 81 years and 4 months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 1,076 Main St., West Farms.

TALBOT.—At her Summer home, Kennebunkport, July 31, HARRIET H., widow of Charles P. Talbot of Lowell, Mass. Funeral Wednesday, at 11:30, at the Lowell Cemetery chapel.

Special Notices.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE IN GREAT variety manufactured by T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EARLY WEAKNESS FOLLOWED BY A SHARP ADVANCE.

The Market Heavily Oversold by the Bears and They Turn the Tables on Themselves—Chicago Gas and General Electric—Large Orders for Gold to be Imported—Additional Clearing House Loan Certificates—Final Prices the Highest and an Improvement Over Saturday's.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, July 31—P. M.

The market opened weak on lower prices from London, a rush of selling orders, and no support. Dispatches from London attributed the weakness there to the unfavorable showing made by our bank statement on Saturday, to liquidation for the local account, and to a certain amount of manipulation from this side. All the active stocks were in demand at a premium in the loan crowd, and it was soon evident that the market was heavily oversold. Covering of short contracts began before 11 o'clock, and as a result prices moved up. The strength continued throughout the day, and final prices were as a rule the best recorded. Not only were the early losses recovered, but most stocks closed higher than on Saturday.

Interest centred in Chicago Gas and General Electric. The prevailing belief is that the Chicago Gas Company will not make a distribution to its stockholders at the next dividend period, although it is asserted that should times improve, bonds based on new construction may be issued and the dividend paid. General Electric was attacked on loose talk concerning the condition of the property. It was explained, however, that the so-called floating debt of the company, amounting to $4,500,000, is nothing more than the current liabilities of any large concern, and that it is more than offset by bills receivable and other debts due, amounting in all to upward of $10,000,000. The debt is to be paid by the proceeds of debenture bonds to be issued against an ample amount of securities of underlying companies in the treasury of the General Electric Company. The price at which debentures are to be issued has not been made public. The purchasers of the debentures are to receive as a bonus a proportion of the stock of the United Electric Securities Company, to be increased for the purpose of this distribution. The General Electric Company now owns practically the whole of the Securities Company's stock.

The rates for call money, after holding at one-eighth of 1 ₱ cent. per day in the early hours, became easier, and in the afternoon were down to 3@4 ₱ cent. But there was no easing up of the rates for time loans, nor in the condition of the banks. In Philadelphia, New-York funds sold at $12 ₱ $1,000, and in Chicago at $7. In fact, banking business between the three cities named, so far as currency operations are concerned, is practically suspended. The Clearing House issued $2,500,000 additional loan certificates, understood to be in connection with the plan to import a round lot of gold. The engagements of gold in London for this country to-day amounted to about $2,000,000, a part of which, $500,000, is for the First National Bank of Chicago. It is estimated that there is now on the water and pending shipment about $4,000,000 in gold, which is due to arrive here within the next ten days.

The market showed considerable resistance to bear raids during the day, an evidence that there are now two parties in it. The bulls are not overaggressive as yet, but they seem disposed to resist further attacks on values. The "broken lot" buying which was a prominent feature last week was present again to-day and did its share in bringing about the recovery which followed the early weakness. The only active stock which closed materially lower than Saturday was Chicago Gas. Its loss was 2¼ points. Rock Island recovered 3 points from its lowest in the morning, Northwestern 2¾, Burlington 2, St. Paul 2, Lackawanna 3¼, General Electric 4½, Lake Shore 4¼, Louisville and Nashville 2¾, and Western Union 4½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	24½	25	24½	25	24	25	500
American Cotton Oil pf	52½	55	52½	55	54	56	760
*American Sugar Refining	64	65	61¾	64⅜	64⅛	64¾	53,222
*American Sugar Refining pf	68	68	66½	68	67	68½	1,300
*American Tobacco	50	50	43	45	44	46	2,104
American Tobacco pf	75	75	75	75	..	77	165
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	12⅞	13½	12⅛	13¼	13¼	13½	10,995
Atlantic & Pacific	2½	2½	2½	2½	1⅞	3	10
Baltimore & Ohio	55	57	55	57	57	57½	621
Canada Southern	38	39½	38	38½	38½	40	949
Canadian Pacific	68	68¼	67½	67½	67	67½	300
Central Pacific	18¼	18½	17⅛	17⅛	17½	18	750
Chesapeake & Ohio	12¾	13½	12¾	13¼	13¼	13¾	2,033
Chicago Gas	39	41¼	39	40⅜	40⅜	40½	40,448
Chicago & Alton	127½	127½	127½	127½	120	128	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	56	56	56	56	56	58	200
Chicago & Northwestern	89	90¼	87	89¾	89½	89⅝	4,602
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	69½	72	79½	71⅛	71¼	71⅜	9,620
C., C., C. & St. Louis	27	29	27	29	29½	30	400
C., M. & St. Paul	49¼	50⅜	48	50	50	50⅛	31,116
C., M. & St. Paul pf	102	102¾	102	102¾	102½	104	776
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	52½	55⅛	51½	54⅜	54⅜	54½	11,450
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5	5	5	5	5¼	6	200
Col., H. V. & Tol.	16	16	14¾	14¾	14	14½	1,535
Consolidated Gas	110	113	109½	113	112½	115	745
Delaware & Hudson	105	106⅛	105	106⅛	105½	108	1,044
Delaware, Lack. & Western	129	131¼	127	130¼	130¼	130¾	7,585
Denver & Rio Grande pf	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾	..	..	100
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	14	14	12	14	13⅞	14¼	12,295
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	5	5	5	5	4½	5½	100
East Tenn., Va. & Ga.	¼	¼	¼	¼	⅛	⅜	200
Edison Electric Illuminating	90	90	90	90	..	..	33
Evansville & Terre Haute	82	84	82	82½	80	85	1,280
General Electric	37	41	35½	40	40	40⅛	15,743
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6⅛	7	280
Illinois Central	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼	88½	89	250
Iowa Central	5	5	5	5	5	6	50
Iowa Central pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	15	100
Laclede Gas	11	11	11	11	11	12½	100
Lake Erie & Western	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13	14½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	53¾	53¾	53	53¾	53½	54	1,100
Lake Shore	109	109	104	108¼	107½	107¾	7,517
Louisville & Nashville	50	52	49¼	52	51¾	52	9,945
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis	7	7	7	7	10	..	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9	9¾	9	9¾	9¾	10¼	1,260
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago, t. r	9	9	9	9	..	..	100
Manhattan Consolidated	102	106	101	104	104¾	105	6,901
Michigan Central	80	80	80	80	75	85	250
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf., t. r	18	18	18	18	17	22	100
Missouri Pacific	18	19½	16½	17¾	17⅝	18½	6,420
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9	9	9	9	9	9¾	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	14	15	14	15	14⅞	15	215
Mobile & Ohio	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	9¼	..	453
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	11½	11¾	11	11	10½	11	763
*National Lead	19	20½	19	20½	20½	21	1,405
*National Lead pf	49½	51	48	51	50	54	983
National Linseed Oil	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	20	200
New-Jersey Central	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	90	580
New-York Central	96⅛	98¼	95⅞	97½	97⅜	97⅝	4,504
New-York & New-England	17½	18⅜	16¾	18⅜	18⅜	18½	4,495
New-York, Chicago & St. Louis	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10½	11	270
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	9	9½	8⅞	9½	9½	9¾	3,465
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	20	20½	20	20½	..	..	600
New-York, Susquehanna & West	9	9½	8½	9¼	9¼	10	550
Norfolk & Western	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..	..	100
Norfolk & Western pf	19	19	19	19	20	21	200
North American	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5	5¼	1,060
Northern Pacific	8¼	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	8	8½	3,200
Northern Pacific pf	19¾	20⅝	19½	20½	20½	20⅝	4,542
Ontario & Western	12	12¼	12	12¼	12½	13	710
Pacific Mail	9	9¾	9	9¾	9½	10	1,615
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7	7	6	6½	6¼	7	1,585
Philadelphia & Reading	12	12¼	12	12¼	12	..	1,270
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf	41	41	41	41	41	48	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	140	140	133	136	136½	138	3,267
Rich. & West Point, 1st as. paid	1	1	1	1	⅞	1	1,110
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	100	100	100	100	103	230
St. Louis Southwestern	3¼	4	3¼	4	4	5	410
St. Paul & Omaha	26	27¾	26	27½	27½	28	1,925
St. Paul & Omaha pf	100	100	100	100	98	102	100
Southern Pacific	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½	18	300
Tennessee Coal & Iron	11	12½	11	12	12	13	1,200
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	59	59	59	59	55	65	100
Texas Pacific	5	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	5	5¼	755
Toledo, A. A. & N. M.	8	8	8	8	7¾	8	140
Union Pacific	16½	18⅛	16½	17¾	18	18½	1,510
U. P., Denver & Gulf	5	5	5	5	5	6	100
United States Express	49	49	49	49	40	50	10
Wabash	6½	6½	5¾	5¾	5¼	5⅞	970
Wabash pf	11⅝	12¼	11⅝	12	11¾	12	1,695
Western Union Telegraph	68	72½	67⅞	72⅜	72¼	72½	28,236
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11	11	11	11	11	12	125
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾	34½	37½	555
Total sales							324,007

*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	104½	104½	104½	104½	$2,000
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	67¼	67¾	66	67½	159,500
At., T. & S. F. 4s, R.	67½	67½	67½	67½	500
At., T. & S. Fé 2d 2½-4s, A.	32	32	30	31	70,000
At. & Pac. 4s	54	54	54	54	5,000
B. & O., S. W. 1st	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	10,000
Canada South. 1st	99¾	100	99	100	27,000
Cent. of N. J. cn. 7s of 1899	112	112	112	112	1,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	66	66	66	66	10,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	93½	93½	91¾	91¾	14,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	53½	53½	50	50	38,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	92½	93	92½	93	2,000
C., B. & Q., Ia. 4s	87	87	87	87	17,000
C., B. & Q., Neb. 4s	83	83	83	83	19,000
C., B. & Q. 7s	110½	110½	110	110½	18,000
Chi. Gas & C. 1st	75	75	75	75	5,000
Col. & H. V. 5s	76	79½	76	79½	2,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	71½	71½	71½	71½	6,000
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	91	91	90	90	5,000
E. T., V. & G. g. 5s	85	85	85	85	1,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	99	99	99	99	1,000
Eliz. & Big S. 1st	90	90	90	90	1,000
Erie 2d cn	60	60	59	59½	20,000
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st 5s	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	61⅜	5,000
Gen. El. deb. 5s	62	62	60	61	77,000
H. & T. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	10,000
Int. & G. N. 2d 4½-5s	50	50	50	50	1,000
Iowa Cent. 1st	74	74	74	74	1,000
Kan. Pacific cn	100	100	100	100	2,000
K. & T. 1st g. 4s	73⅝	73⅝	73	73½	36,000
K. & T. 2d g. 4s	31	33½	31	33½	73,000
Laclede Gas 1st	72	72	71	71	9,000
Long Island 4s	90	90	90	90	7,000
Long Island 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1,000
L., N. A. & C. cn	95	95	95	95	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	111½	111½	111	111	6,000
Met. Elev. 2d	100	100	100	100	13,000
Mich. Central 7s	114	114	114	114	1,000
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	102	102	102	102	4,000
M. & O. gen. 4s	45	45	44	45	9,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	118	118	116	116	10,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	90½	90½	90½	90½	2,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	106	106⅛	106	106⅛	12,000
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	120	120	120	120	3,000
N. Y., O. & W. rfdg. 4s	79	79¾	79	79¾	13,000
N. Y., S. & W. rfdg. 5s	99	99	98	98	3,000
North. Pac. 1st, r.	105	105	105	105	5,000
North. Pac. 1st, c.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	14,000
Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	42¾	42¾	41	41	87,000
Northwest cn. 7s	132	132	131	131	11,000
Northwest gold, c	118	118	118	118	2,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	39	39	38	38	13,000
Penn. 4½s, c	103	103	103	103	5,000
Peo. & East. inc.	15½	15½	15½	15½	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	77½	77½	77½	77½	3,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	21	21½	21	21½	6,000
Read. 3d pf. inc.	11	12	11	12	21,000
Read. 3d cv.	111½	111½	111½	111½	10,000
Read. gen. 4s	60	61	60	60	38,000
Rich. & Dan. 6s	103	103	103	103	6,000
R. & W. Pt. col. tr. 5s, t. r.	16	17	16	17	25,000
Rock Island 1st, c	114	114	114	114	2,000
Rock Island 5s, c	89⅝	89¾	89½	89½	17,000
R., W. & O. cn	104½	104½	104½	104½	1,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	53	53	52	52	16,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	12¾	13	12¾	13	11,000
St. P. term. 5s	98	98	98	98	5,000
St. P. 1st, S. M.	108	108	108	108	2,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	104	104	104	104	5,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	111	111	111	111	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	59⅝	59¾	59	59	27,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	13	13	13	13	44,000
Third Av. 1st 5s	106½	106½	106	106	11,000
Tol. & O. C. 1st	103	103	102¾	102¾	2,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102½	102½	102½	102½	3,000
Wabash 1st	93	94	93	94	7,000
Wabash 2d	60	61	60	61	6,000
Wabash deb. B	20	20	19	19	40,000
W. N. Y. & P. 1st	96	96	96	96	1,000
W. U. col. tr. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	3,000
West Shore 4s, c.	95¾	95¾	95	95	4,000
West Shore 4s, r.	95½	95½	95½	95½	1,000
W., L. E. & P. Coal 5s	69	69½	68⅝	69½	8,000
Total sales					$1,198,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing prices of stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	130	138	Nat. Cord. pf., 1st ass. pd.	0	45
Alb. & Sus.	..	160	New C. Coal	6	9
Alt. & T. H.	20	32	N. Y. & N. H.	..	200
Alt. & T. H. pf.	140	155	N. Y. & N. pf.	10	12
Am. Coal	60	90	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	50	53
Am. Dist. Tel.	..	50	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	19	..
Am. Ex.	100	110	N. Y., S. & W. pf., new	34	39
Am. T. & C. Co.	..	75	Norf. South.	47	..
Belle. & So. Ill. pf.	132	..	Ohio South.	25	40
Bruns. Co.	3	5	Ont. Mining	8	12
B., R. & P. pf.	..	75	Oregon Imp.	8	20
B., C. R. & N.	30	..	Ore. R. & N.	30	40
Chi. & E. I. pf.	89	92	Ore. S. L. & U. N.	6	10
Cleve. & P.	140	150	Penn. Coal	240	300
Col. C. & I. Dev.	6	10	Peo. & East.	3½	7
Col. Fuel & I.	18	20	Pitts. & W. pf.	25	30
Consol. Coal	20	30	P., C., C. & St. L.	10½	13
Den. & R. G.	9	10	P., F. W. & C.	140	150
D. M. & Ft. D.	4	7	Quicksilver	2	3
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	10	30	Rens. & Sar.	..	158
*Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	11	15	St. L. South.	95	..
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st pf.	..	18	St. L. S. W. pf.	7	8
E. T., Va. & Ga. 2d pf.	1	3	St. J. & G. I.	..	8½
Flint & P. M.	10	14	St. P., M. & M.	94	97
Gt. North. pf.	102	112	Silver bullion certs.	70½	71
Homestake	9	12	Tol. & Ohio C.	..	40
K. & D. M. pf.	10	17	T. & O. C. pf.	..	70
Laclede G. pf.	50	58	U. S. Rubber	25	30
Long Island	89½	92	U. S. Rub. pf.	62	70
Man. Beach	3	6	Wells-F. Ex.	125	135
Md. Coal pf.	50	60	Wis. Cent.	6	7
M. & St. L., t. r.	7	10			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	63¾	64¾	62	64⅛	12,390
At., T. & S. Fé	12¾	13½	12⅜	13¼	2,020
C., C., C. & St. L.	27	27	27	27	100
Canada South.	38	38	38	38	100
Col., H. V. & T.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	100
Ches. & Ohio	13	13½	13	13½	200
Chicago Gas	40½	41¼	39	40¾	9,010
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	53	54⅝	51⅞	54⅜	5,770
Consolidated Gas	110	110	110	110	100
Chi., Bur. & Q.	70¼	72	69½	71½	5,560
Chi., M. & St. P.	49⅛	50⅝	47⅞	50	30,960
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.	100	100	100	100	100
Del., Lack. & W.	128⅝	130¼	127	130¼	380
Del. & Hudson	105½	105½	105½	105½	100
Distilling & C. F.	13	13⅝	12½	13¼	80
General Electric	37¼	41	35¾	39⅞	1,490
Lake Shore	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Louis. & Nash.	50¼	51¾	49⅝	51¾	970
Manhattan	102	104	101	104	70
Mo. Pacific	16¾	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	120
Met. Traction	80	80	80	80	350
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	10
N. Y., L. E. & W.	9⅜	9½	9⅜	9½	20
N. Y. Central	96⅜	97¼	96⅜	97¼	60
N. Y. & N. E.	17	18¼	16⅞	18¼	1,230
N. Y., Sus. & W.	8½	8½	8½	8½	100
North. Pacific pf.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Phil. Traction	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	75
Phil. & Reading	12⅛	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	520
St. L. S. W.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	100
Tenn. Coal & I.	11	11	11	11	100
Union Pacific	16½	16½	16½	16½	20
Western Union	68	72⅛	67½	71⅞	7,680
Wheel. & L. E.	11	11	11	11	100
Wheel. & L. E. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	100
Total sales					80,115

Bonds.

U. S. 4s	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	$6,000

Oil.

Pipe Line certs.	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	45,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

Money on call loaned at 3@45 ₱ cent. The last loan was made at 3 ₱ cent.

Time money was on urgent demand, but very little was to be had. While 6 ₱ cent. is the basis of transactions, commissions ranging from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. bring the sales up to almost prohibitive figures.

Commercial paper was neglected. The supply was good, but nothing was done, the banks being out of the market.

Call money in London loaned at ½@¾ ₱ cent.; short and three-months bills were quoted at 2@2¼ ₱ cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day were $60,998,079, and balances $3,635,293. The Sub-Treasury's credit balance was $602,365.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was unsettled and weak in the morning, but became steadier later in the day. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.81½ for 60-day bills and $4.84 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.80 for 60-day bills, $4.82¼@$4.82½ for demand, $4.82½@$4.83¾ for cable transfers, and $4.78½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.25 for long and 5.22 for short; reichsmarks at 93¾ and 94½, and guilders at 39¾ and 40.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows at the places named: Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par to ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, 150 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraph, 30c premium. Chicago—New-York Exchange, $7 discount. Philadelphia—New-York funds $10@12. Boston—No New-York exchange offered; sales at 75c premium.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 70½@71c.

Bar silver sold at 69⅝c ₱ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 58c.

In London bar silver was steady at 32½d ₱ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 169,962 ounces of silver; deposited, none; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 169.

The Government was offered 318,000 ounces of silver at prices ranging from .7050@.7150, all of which was declined. The price tendered was .7030.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	1	New-York Central	¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	N. Y., L. E. & W.	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	1¼	Pacific Mail	¾
General Electric	2	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Green Bay, t. r.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha pf.	2
Iowa Central pf.	1¾	Tenn. Coal & Iron	1
L., N. A. & C.	¾	Union Pacific	¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	1	Wabash pf.	¾
National Lead	1	Western Union	3⅜
National Lead pf.	1⅛		

DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Ref.	¾	Lake Shore	¾
American Tobacco	5	L., N. A. & C. t. r.	1½
Am. Tobacco pf.	2	Mich. Central	6
Central Pacific	1⅛	Nat. Cord., 1st ins. p'd.	1
Chicago Gas	2¼	Peoria, Decatur & Ev.	1½
Chi. & Eastern Ill.	1	Pullman Car	6
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	2¼
Col., H. V. & Tol.	1	Tenn. C. & I. pf.	1
Consolidated Gas	1	Wabash	¾
Illinois Central	¾	Wheeling & L. E.	1½
L. E. & West pf.	⅜	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The railway mortgage market was fairly active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chi., B. & Q. cv. 5s	2	Rich. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	1
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	1½	Wabash 2d	1
Kan. & Texas 2d	1½	West Shore 4s	1
Penn. 4½s, c.	1	West Shore 4s, r.	3
Peoria & Eastern inc.	1½		

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 2d, A.	1	North. Pac. 1st, c.	3¼
At. & Pac. 4s	1	North. Pac. cn. 5s	2½
Ches. & Ohio cn. 5s	1⅞	Northwestern cn. 7s	1
Chi. & N. P. 1st	5	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	3
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st	5	Rock Island 1st, c.	2½
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	6	St. Louis S. W. 1st	1
Int. & Great Nor. 2d	2	St. Louis S. W. 2d	1
Iowa Central 1st	1	St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s	2½
Laclede Gas 1st	1¼	St. P., M. & M. 2d	1
Long Island 4s	3	Texas Pacific 1st	1
L., N. A. & C. cn	2½	Third Avenue 5s	4
Met. Elevated 1st	1	Wabash deb., B.	1
Michigan Central 7s	1	W. N. Y. & P. 1st	2⅜
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1	West. Union col. tr. 5s	1¼
N. Y., S. & W. rfd. 5s	2	W., L. E. & P. Coal 5s	3½

Government bonds were lower. The seconds and 4s each declined ½. The sales on call were $10,000 4s, coupon, at 108, $3,000 4s, registered, at 108½, and $10,000 currency 6s of 1898 at 108. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, 1891, r.	95½	....	Cur. 6s, 1896	104	....
4s, r.	108	109	Cur. 6s, 1897	106	....
4s, c.	108	109	Cur. 6s, 1898	108	....
Cur. 6s, 1895	102	....	Cur. 6s, 1899	110	....

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
North. Pac., including Wis. Cent. lines—3d week July	$450,242	......	$196,535
Tol., St. L. & Kan. City—3d week July	36,740	......	8,066
Canadian Pacific for June—			
Gross	1,890,873	97,596	......
Op. expenses	1,168,546	46,419	......
Net	722,327	51,177	......
Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross	9,459,997	......	362,492
Op. expenses	6,390,727	......	109,278
Net	3,069,270	......	253,214
Chi., Mil. & St. P. for June—			
Gross	2,747,978	162,200	......
Op. ex. and tax	1,743,896	......	40,013
Net	1,004,082	203,214	......
For 12 months—			
Gross	33,975,054	1,691,546	
Op. ex. and taxes	22,488,107	1,673,103	
Net	11,486,946	18,443	
N. Y., Phila. & Norfolk for 6 months ended June 30—			
Gross	454,097	49,521	
Op. expenses	355,696	40,032	
Net	98,401	9,488	

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
*American Bank Note	..	50
American Surety	165	180
*American Type Founders' pf.	..	83
Atlantic Mutual Ins. scrip of '93	101	103
*Atlantic Trust	250	290
Bond & Mortgage Guaranty	..	115
†Broadway Insurance	115	120
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	170	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	..	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	101½	..
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	102	..
Broadway Surface 2d	95	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	165	175
Brooklyn Elevated	20	23
Brooklyn Traction	18	22
Brooklyn Traction pf.	65	75
Central Cross-Town	150	..
Central Park, North & East River	..	150
Central R. R. & Banking Co. of Ga. 1st 7s	101	105½
Central Trust	..	980
Central N. J. Land & Improvement	70	..
Celluloid	..	92
Continental Trust	..	155
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery	120	130
Detroit, Hillside & S. W., (4 ₱ cent. L. S.)	..	88½
†Equity Gas of Williamsburg 5s	38	48
*Equitable Gas, New-York	..	165
†Eighth Avenue	245	265
Farmers' Loan & Trust	700	730
42d St., Manhattan & St. Nicholas Av.	68	72
*42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	110½	..
42d St., Manhat. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	58	63
Gold & Stock Telegraph	98	102
†Georgia Pacific 1st	..	92½
Georgia Pacific 2d	..	40
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	..	85
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	..	96
*Int. & G. N. 1st coupon scrip	92	97
†Iron Steamboat	..	13½
Iron Steamboat bonds	67	72
Journeay & Burnham	55	68
Journeay & Burnham pf.	..	101
Kings County Elevated	10	12
Kings County Elevated 2d	..	40
Long Island Traction	17	17¾
Mutual Gas, New-York	135	..
Manhattan Elevated 4 ₱ cent.	..	88
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	16
Metropolitan West Side 5s	60	72
New-Jersey & New-York Railroad	2	..
National Union Bank	..	175
New-York, Lackawanna & Western	100	107
New-Orleans Pacific land grant	25	..
New-York Guaranty & Indemnity	..	425
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	645	655
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	87	92
Northwestern Telegraph	108	..
†New-York Biscuit	18	22
New-York Loan & Improvement	..	55
New-York Security & Trust	215	235
Old Dominion Steamship	..	80
Prat & Whitney pf.	..	92
Pennsylvania Coal	260	285
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	50	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	..	65
Standard Oil Trust	..	142
Standard Gas	..	38
Standard Gas pf.	74	78
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	102	..
†Second Avenue	..	115
State Trust	195	220
Staten Island	55	60
Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	75	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st 6s	..	110½
Third Avenue	..	150
Third National Bank, New-York	..	108
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City	..	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City pf.	11½	15½
Thurber-Whyland pf.	35	45
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	91
Terre Haute & Indianapolis	115	..
Terre Haute & Logansport	22	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	155	170
United States Mortgage	150	160
Union Ferry	..	50
†Union Ferry 1st 5s	94	97½
Union Railway 5s ("Huckleberry")	[illegible]	101
Union Elevated 2d	[illegible]	95
United States Trust	..	860
Valley Railroad (Ohio) 1st 7s	..	108
Wagner Palace Car	..	[illegible]
Winona & Southwestern 1st	..	50
Winona & Southwestern	[illegible]	4

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

Chase National	400	Germania	300
Chemical	4000	Greenwich	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	260	Hanover	[illegible]
East River	145	Importers & Traders'	[illegible]
Fifth Avenue	1500	Irving	150
First National	2000	Manhattan	175
First National of S. I.	105	Nassau	150
German-American	110	Western National	100

Twenty-five shares of Tradesmen's Bank stock sold at 100.

THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

Wheat Active, Excited, and Lower—Corn Dull and Lower—Cotton Easier—Coffee Steadier.

The dealings in wheat were very heavy to-day and the market was very excited, with prices running off early 1⅞c on general pressure to realize, but rallying ⅝@1⅛c with the West, and showing a decline of only ¼@⅜c at the close.

Corn was ¼@⅜c lower, and influenced by wheat and the West.

Cotton was very dull, and sold off 6@8 points on reports of rains in Texas and following Liverpool.

Coffee was a trifle steadier, but ruled dull.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Winslow, Lanier & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Atlantic Trust Company, and Coffin & Stanton will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which are printed in another column.

—All coupons due Aug. 1, and the principal of all bonds due on that date issued by the Railroad Equipment Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. Post, Martin & Co., 45 Wall Street.

—August coupons of the Cleveland and Marietta Railway Company will be paid at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine Street.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, July 31.—The market opened irregular, but became firmer as the day advanced.

Money at the Clearing House loaned at 7 3-10 and 8 ₱ cent. New-York funds sold even for bills and orders, and 50c and 70c premium for Clearing House certificates. Money was short and New-York funds almost unobtainable. Clearing House certificates amounting to $650,000 were taken out to-day, making the total now outstanding $9,215,000. The bank statement showed: Loans, increase, $147,400; circulation, increase, $222,200; individual deposits, decrease, $1,254,900; due to other banks, decrease, $2,381,300; loan certificates, increase, $2,990,000; due from reserve agents, decrease, $971,200; exchange for clearing, decrease, $86,100; due from other banks, decrease, $1,912,200; 5 ₱ cent. fund, increase, $7,850; legal tenders, decrease, $548,000; specie, decrease, $38,800; excess of reserve, decrease, $487,071; reserve excess, New-York, decrease, $871,471.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co. of 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	13½	13⅝	N. E. Tel.	48	49
At. & Pac.	2	..	Old Colony	172	174
At. Mining	7	..	Oregon S. L.	8	..
Bay S. Gas	5	..	Osceola Min.	21½	22
Bost. & Alb.	..	197	Quincy Min.	90	94
Bost. & Me.	136	138	Rutland	..	2
Bost. & Prov.	..	248	Tamarack M.	116	120
B. & M. Min.	17¼	17½	Gen. Elec.	40¼	41
Bell Tel.	175	178	Gen. Elec. pf.	..	80
B. & Bost. M.	5	5¼	West. E. pf.	..	35
C., B. & Q.	71	71¼	Wis. Cent.	6	7
Cal. & Hecla	245	248	Water Pow'r.	1½	..
Cent. Mass.	10	11	W. E. Land.	10	10½
Cleve. & Can.	3	..	W. E. St. Ry.	49	49¼
Centen. Min.	1¾	2¼	W. E. St. R. pf.	76	77
Domin. Coal.	11½	13½	Atchison 4s.	66	..
Erie Tel.	..	40	Atchison 2d.	29¼	..
Frank. Min.	9	..	C., B. & Nor. 2d 6s	..	98
Fitchburg pf.	69	..	Mex. C. 4s.	40	..
F. B. Line	..	4	M. C. 1st inc.	..	9½
Kear. Copper	5¼	..	M. C. 2d inc.	4	..
Lamson S. S.	12½	..	NY & NE 7s	109⅝	..
Mex. Cent.	5⅛	..	Wis. Cent. 5s	..	80
N. Y. & N. E.	18¼	18½			
NY & NE pf.	47	50			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—The market for the Traction stocks to-day has been in a state of collapse. Philadelphia was forced for sale all day and sold at 60 at the close, a decline of 24 ₱ cent. from Saturday. Metropolitan sold at 78½. United Gas Improvement and other local securities were steady and Pennsylvania strong. New-York exchange was in urgent demand at $10 ₱ $1,000. Lehigh Valley was scarce in the loan crowd, loaning at ¼. The stock advanced to 35 on light transactions. The total sales of stocks were 13,878 shares, of which 3,200 were in St. Paul, 1,650 in Northern Pacific preferred, 1,000 in the common, 1,400 in Pennsylvania, 743 in Philadelphia, and 490 in Metropolitan Traction. The Philadelphia weekly bank statement shows: Loans and discounts, decrease, $221,000; reserve, decrease, $384,000; national bank notes, decrease, $46,000; due from other banks, increase, $8,000; due to other banks, decrease, $147,888; deposits, decrease, $1,063,000, and circulation, decrease, $106,000.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Balt. Traction	17¾	18	North Pac. pf.	20	20¼
Hunt. & B. T.	33	..	Pennsylvania	48⅝	48⅞
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	47	..	Penn. Steel	50	55
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20	20½	People's	12	15
Lehigh Nav.	47	..	Phil. Traction	60	..
Lehigh Valley	34¾	35	Phil. & Erie	21	..
Met. Traction	77	79	Reading	6⅛	6¼
Minehill	65	..	Rochester	..	54
Newark P. 5s	..	84	Un. Cos. of N. J.	..	223
Northern Cent.	65	68	W. N. Y. & P.	3½	..
North. Pacific	8	8¼			

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 31.—On the Stock Exchange to-day West Chicago sold at 126@120; North Chicago at 170@164; Strawboard at 30; Diamond Match at 89; Lake Street "L" at 17; Money, 7 ₱ cent. Bank clearings, $12,084,867. New-York exchange, $7 discount.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.10	Ophir	.40
Best & Belcher	.45	Potosi	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	.95	Savage	.25
Crown Point	.25	Sierra Nevada	.30
Gould & Curry	.25	Union Consolidated	.25
Hale & Norcross	.45	Yellow Jacket	.30
Mexican	.25		

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The statement of the United States Treasurer, showing the classified assets of the Treasury and demand liabilities to-day, is as follows:

ASSETS.

Gold coin and bullion	$187,259,238
Silver dollars and bullion	334,298,997
Silver dollars and bullion, act July 14, 1890	148,269,340
Fractional silver and minor coin	13,162,633
United States notes	23,052,371
United States Treasury notes	4,142,560
Gold certificates	237,940
Silver certificates	3,432,275
National bank notes	3,719,615
Deposits with national bank depositories:	
General account	11,638,989
Disbursing officers' balances	3,904,703
Total	$733,118,661

LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$88,752,989
Silver certificates	332,784,504
United States Treasury notes	148,229,280
Currency certificates	3,280,000
Disbursing officers' balances, agency accounts, &c.	39,086,399

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $733,250; from customs, $469,610, and miscellaneous, $12,651.

The national bank notes received to-day for redemption amount to $83,666.

Fish Traders Close Down.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 31.—The Church Brothers' fish and guano works at Portsmouth, R. I., ceased operations last night and 247 men and eight steamers are idle. D. T. Church, senior member of the firm, said this morning that there were no fish to be caught and that there was little or no market for the production at the present time.

The firm now has about 6,000 barrels of fish in a pond at Seaconnet Point, valued at $7 a barrel, and this amount is large enough to keep up with any orders that may come in later.

The concern is one of the largest if not the largest of the New-England porgy fishery interest and the shut-down will be a serious blow to many Tiverton and Portsmouth families.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

Variable Markets Closing Firm on Americans—Eagles Selling at Above 76.

Special Cablegram to the New-York Times.

LONDON, July 31.—Americans opened well above parity, St. Paul selling at 52, Louisville at 53½, Atchison at 14¼, Union Pacific at 18, Erie seconds at 62½, but soon afterward began to decline owing to sales for account of a Paris firm that was reported to have failed last week. Differences due by this firm at last settlement were paid, but its position was liquidated to-day, causing declines in foreigners and Americans.

Prices came lower from New-York, and in some cases stocks fell 2 from the highest, but closing was firm, and there was a recovery of about 1 in active shares.

Argentines fell as much as 3¾ on account of the revolutionary movements and rise in gold premiums to 244.

Rupee paper advanced ¼, as it is now believed that the Indian Council will refuse to allot drafts under 16d. Consols declined on prospects of dearer money.

Owing to American gold shipments the bank to-day reduced the selling price of eagles to 76s. 8d. after strong representations had been made by bankers that no efforts should at present be made to prevent assistance being sent to New-York.

The *Times* thinks that the bank can spare £4,000,000 without unduly advancing discounts, but if more is wanted the rate must be advanced until shipments are stopped. The *Times* takes no account, however, of the million and a quarter now on the way from Australia nor of the probabilities of receipts from Paris, where exchange admits of gold shipments to London. The bank received £108,000 to-day from Rio.

The French official crop report shows wheat much under the average. Italian ditto, though better than last year.

American railway securities were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: *Declined*—Louisville and Nashville, 1¾, to 52¼; St. Paul, 1½, to 50⅞; Canadian Pacific, 1¼, to 70⅛; Union Pacific, 1¼, to 17½; Illinois Central, ⅞, to 92; Northern Pacific preferred, ¾, to 21; Atchison, ½, to 14½; Lake Shore, ½, to 116½; Erie, ½, to 9½; Wabash preferred, ½, to 12½; Ontario and Western, ½, to 12¾; Kansas and Texas, ¼, to 9¾, and Reading, ⅛, to 6⅞. British consols were quoted at 98⅝ for both money and account.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

By order of executors.

40 shs. Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
500 shs. People's Gaslight Co., Brooklyn.

For account of whom it may concern.

100 shs. Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. R. R.
$1,000 Citizens' Fire Ins. Co. scrip.
550 shs. Bridgeport Development Co.
20 shs. N. Y. & W. Va. Coal and Iron Co., common.
23 shs. Pratt & Whitney Co. pref'd.
$30,000 Tol., Ann Arbor & North Mich. R. R., 1st Cons. Mtg. 5 p. c. Gold Bonds, July, 1893, coup.
50 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. Empire City Ins. Co.
25 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
392 shs. Lincoln Iron Works, N. J., (hypd.)
50 shares 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
20 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
24½ shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
25 shs. do.
15 shs. do.
25 shs. do.
25 shs. Home Ins. Co.
10 shs. Franklin Nat. Bank.
25 shs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Co., common.
25 do. do.
10 do. do.
10 do. do.
10 do. do.
20 do. do.
$5,000 Long Island City & Newtown R. R., 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds.
20 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
10 shs. Cent. Park, North & East River R. R. Co.
50 shs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.
30 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
18 shs. do.
32 shs. do.
$2,500 Metropolitan Gaslight Co., 1st Mtg. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
$1,000 Maryland Coal Co., 1st Mtg., 7 p. c. Bonds, 1896.

Dividends.

COFFIN & STANTON,
BANKERS,
NO. 72 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The matured interest on the following bonds is payable at our office on and after Aug. 1, 1893:

CITY OF JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Funding 5, 6, and 7 per cents.
CITY OF GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Water Works 5 per cents.
CITY OF MUNCIE, IND., Refunding 5 per cents.
CRAWFORDSVILLE WATER AND LIGHT EXTENSION, First Mortgage 6 per cents.
DEBENTURE GUARANTEE & ASSURANCE COMPANY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA, 6 per cent., Series "C," Debentures.
N. Y. & MOUNT VERNON WATER COMPANY EXTENSION, First Mortgage 6 per cents.
PAYABLE AUG. 17.
COUNTY OF WINNEBAGO, IOWA, Refunding 5 per cents. Also, Bonds 6, 7, 8, and 9.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co. this day declared a cash dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT., payable on and after Aug. 1 proximo, to such as shall be registered stockholders of the company at 3 P. M. on July 20, 1893.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst. and reopen at 10 A. M. on Aug. 2.

AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1893.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1893.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Broadway Insurance Company held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable Aug. 1, 1893. Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to that date.

GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st August prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d August.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13, 1893.

GREEN BAY, WINONA AND ST. PAUL RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1893, will be paid at maturity at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16 to 22 William St., New-York City.

WILLIAM H. LEUPP, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1893.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Indianapolis Division of this company due Aug. 1, 1893, will be paid at the Chase National Bank, No. 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from July 24 to Aug. 2.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.
45 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 30, 1893.

COUPONS OF THE KANSAS CITY AND Pacific R. R. Co., maturing Aug. 1, 1893, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILway Company, Nos. 40 and 42 Wall St., New-York, July 27, 1893. The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds due Aug. 1, 1893, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MARIETTA RAILWAY COMPANY,
44 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1893.

COUPONS MATURING AUG. 1, 1893, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New-York.

G. H. CANDEE, Treasurer.

SLOSS IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 26, 1893.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1893, ON THE first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid by the Central Trust Company of New-York.

W. L. SIMS, Treasurer.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS left at American District Messenger Offices in this city. They are agencies for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Their rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS are payable at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., on and after Aug. 1, 1893:

Arkansas Phosphate and Chemical Co.
[illegible]
Alliance [illegible]
Attica [illegible]
Beaver Dam Water Works Co.
Beloit Water [illegible]
East St. Louis City Water Works Co. of, Cons'd Mtge.
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith (Ark.) Water Co.
Galena Water Co.
Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul R. R. Co.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville (Ind.) Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water and Electric Co.
Leadville Water Co.
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Marysville Water Co.
Metropolitan Gaslight Co.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust.
National Water Works Co.
Newburgh Water Co.
Omaha City Water Works Co.
Parsons Water Supply & Power Co.
People's Street Ry. Co., Luzerne County, Scranton, Penn.
Petersburgh Street Ry. Co.
Pittsburgh Gas Light and Coke Co.
Quincy, Alton and St. Louis R. R. Co.
St. Cloud Water Works Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co.
Trenton (Mo.) Water Co.
Watts Coal & Iron Co.
Waterford Water Co., 1st Mtge.
Winfield Mortgage & Trust Co.
DIVIDENDS.
American Tobacco Co.
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
AUG. 10, 1893.
Columbus Water Works Co.
AUG. 15, 1893.
Chattanooga City Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Pullman Palace Car Co., Dividend.
AUG. 27, 1893.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 39 WILLIAM STREET.
NEW-YORK CITY.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER THE 1ST DAY OF AUGUST, 1893:

Burton Stock Car Company, B-51.
Bunnell and Eno Investment Company, Series F.
Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Car Trust, A-66.
Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company, 1st 7 per cent.
Fulton Water Works Company.
Fairhaven and New-Whatcom Railway Company.
Goldsborough Water Company.
Harvey Transit Company.
Hicks Stock Car Company, A-35.
Iron Car Equipment Company, Z-2; B-192; B-9; Z-12.
Jeffersonville Water Company.
Kentucky Union Railway Car Trust, A-69.
Knight Investment Company.
Mobile and Ohio Car Trust, A-33.
Monroe Water Company.
Street's Western Stable Car Line.
Superior and Duluth Loan and Debenture Company.
Texas Loan Agency.
Whitman County School District Bonds, (Wash.) 10th.
Canada Cattle Car Company, A-40.
San Antonio Street Railway Company.
Toledo and Ohio Central Car Trust, Series 5.
20th.
East Chester Electric Company.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING bonds is payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after Aug. 1, 1893:

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO., Debenture 8s.
CLEVELAND & MAHONING RY. CO., First Mortgage 7s.
KOSCIUSKO COUNTY, IND., County 5s.
LAURENS R. R. CO., First Mortgage 7s.
MARION, IND., STREET RY. CO., Mortgage 6s.
MARION COUNTY, IND., County 5s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO., First Mortgage 7s, Series B. Second Mortgage 7s, Series H.
ROCK ISLAND, ILL., Water Works 5s.
RIDGEVILLE, IND., Public School 6s.
ST. PAUL & NORTHERN PAC. RY. CO., General Mortgage 6s, Registered.
AUG. 15.
STARKE COUNTY, IND., County 6s.
AUG. 16.
KIRKLIN, IND., School 7s.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1893.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY, the 1st day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL STATION.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1893.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this company have declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on TUESDAY, the 1st day of August next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 1st day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of August next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

EVANSVILLE AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. CO.,
9 AND 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 14, 1893.

The regular quarterly dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., (2½ per cent.,) in cash, has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, on and after Aug. 1, 1893.

Transfer books of the company will be closed on July 21 at 3 P. M. and reopened Aug. 2 at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. J. LEWIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, July 24, 1893.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE AUG. 1, 1893, on the first mortgage 5 Per Cent. 50-year gold bonds of the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railroad Company, Chicago, will be paid by the West Side Construction Company, 32 Nassau St., New-York, and by the Commercial Loan and Trust Company, 115 Lasalle St., Chicago, on and after that date.

GEO. HIGGINSON, Jr., Treasurer.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1893.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Thursday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1.

Transfer books to be closed until the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE SYSTEM.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1893.

The coupons from the Washington, Ohio and Western First Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, will be paid by the receivers on presentation at the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New-York City, on and after that date.

F. W. HUIDEKOPER, REUBEN FOSTER, Receivers.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.
CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 25, 1893.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the usual dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the company, payable at the office of Messrs. A. M. KIDDER & CO., Bankers, 18 Wall St., New-York City, on and after Aug. 15, 1893. Transfer books to be closed from July 26 to Aug. 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary and Treasurer.

ALL COUPONS DUE 1ST PROX. AND THE principal of all bonds due on that date issued by THE RAILROAD EQUIPMENT COMPANY, and secured by lease of car-trust furnished railroads under car-trust forms, will be paid at maturity at the offices of POST, MARTIN & CO., No. 45 Wall St., New-York, and E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 139 South 4th St., Philadelphia.

JULY 31, 1893. H. A. V. POST, Treasurer.

Financial.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE

Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City Railroad Company:

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of holders of the bonds of the above-named Company, the undersigned, a Committee appointed to represent the interests of the First Mortgage Bondholders, have prepared a preliminary plan and agreement for the protection of the holders of said bonds, which is now ready for EXAMINATION and SIGNATURE at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees of the mortgage, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York City.

ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON,
GEORGE COPPELL,
M. L. SCUDDER,
ERNEST DICHMAN,
W. HOWARD GILDER,
Committee.

FRED H. SMITH,
Stock and Bond Broker,
No. 8 Broad St.
MARGIN ACCOUNTS A SPECIALTY.
1-16 COMMISSION.

Interest allowed on balances. Market letter on application. Correspondence invited.

CLEVELAND & MAHONING VALLEY RY. CO.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, 24th July, 1893.

HOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING Railroad Company's extended seven per cent. bonds, maturing Aug. 1, 1893, desiring to change their bonds for the five per cent. gold bonds of this company, maturing 1938, may do so by depositing the former for cancellation with the Central Trust Company of New-York and giving previous notice of their intention to do so to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., New-York.

STEVENSON BURKE, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE CITY [illegible] arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City	52 Wall Street
Chemical National	270 Broadway
GALLATIN NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $1,600,000.	36 Wall Street
National Bank of Commerce. Cap. and Surplus, [illegible]	29 Nassau St.
MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.	191 Broadway
National Bank of the Republic	Wall Street and Broadway
Hanover National Bank. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, [illegible]	9 and 11 Nassau Street
The Nassau Bank	Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets
National Park Bank	214 and 216 Broadway
Fourth National	14 Nassau Street
Central National	320 Broadway
Chase National	15 Nassau Street
Lincoln National	34 East 42d Street
Seaboard National	18 Broadway
Eleventh Ward Bank	147 Avenue D
Fourteenth Street Bank	5 East Fourteenth Street
Hide and Leather National	55 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company	18 Wall Street
KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.	234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street
Manhattan Trust Co.	20 Wall Street
NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment.	160 Broadway
New-York Security & Trust Co.	46 Wall Street
THE STATE TRUST CO. Capital and Surplus, $1,800,000.	36 Wall Street

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, $2,000,000
SURPLUS, $1,000,000

In addition to its special charter privileges, this Company possesses all the powers of Trust Companies under the New-York Banking Laws; acts as Trustee for Corporations, firms, and individuals, as Executor or Administrator of estates, and is a legal depository of trust funds.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

EDWIN PACKARD, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice President.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
Frederic Cromwell,	James N. Jarvie,
George F. Baker,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Alexander E. Orr,
Robert Goelet,	Edwin Packard,
George Griswold Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	William C. Whitney,
	J. Hood Wright.

United States Mortgage Co.
Chartered 1871.

Capital - - - $2,000,000
Surplus - - - 500,000

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW-YORK.

This Company has all Trust Powers granted by the Banking Laws of the State of New-York, together with special charter privileges. Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage. Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds. Allows Interest on Deposits. Takes Entire Charge of Estates. Acts as Trustee, Registrar, Transfer Agent. Pays Coupons. Executes all trusts.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON, President.
LUTHER KOUNTZE, Vice President.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, 2d Vice Pres't & Treas.
ARTHUR TURNBULL, Assistant Treasurer.
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Luther Kountze,
William Babcock, S. Frisco,	Charlton T. Lewis,
William E. Bailey, Seattle,	Lewis May,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr.,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Robert A. Granniss,	Robert Olyphant,
Theo. A. Havemeyer,	Edwin Packard,
Charles R. Henderson,	William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, St. Paul,	James W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gardiner G. Hubbard,	James Timpson.
Gustav E. Kissel,	

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1893.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Common Stock of the RICHMOND & WEST POINT TERMINAL RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, under agreement and plan of reorganization of May 1, 1893:

Pursuant to the provisions of said agreement and plan, a payment of ONE DOLLAR AND SIXTY-TWO CENTS ($1.62) PER SHARE, being the balance of the first installment of the assessment on Common Stock of the RICHMOND & WEST POINT TERMINAL RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY, is hereby called for and is payable at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall St., New-York, on or before August 10, 1893.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stock are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned, and to present their certificates or receipts so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
GEORGE SHERMAN,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1893.

To the Holders of Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for First Preferred, Second Preferred, and Common Stock of the EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY, under agreement and plan of reorganization of May 1, 1893:

Pursuant to the provisions of said agreement and plan, payments of 75 cents per share on First Preferred Stock, $1.50 per share on Second Preferred Stock, $1.25 per share on Common Stock, on account of the first installment of the assessment on Stock of the EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY, is hereby called for and is payable at the office of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall St., New-York, on or before August 10, 1893.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stock are notified to pay the amount due under this call on or before the date mentioned, and to present their certificates or receipts so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
GEORGE SHERMAN,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

For Other Financial Advertisements See Page 7.

FINANCIAL.

Continued from Page 6.

SECURITIES
which do not depreciate.

FIRST MORTGAGES
on New-York City real estate
WITH PAYMENT GUARANTEED BY THE
Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Amounts range from $5,000. to $100,000.
Can be delivered on one day's notice. No expense to purchasers.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
N.E. corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.

6% INVESTMENT.

Money invested in the shares of the Birkbeck Company on or before Aug. 3 will draw interest from Aug. 1.
Full information furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

THE BIRKBECK,
COOPER UNION, N. Y.

TRUSTEES.
Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Isidor Straus,
Hon. Carl Schurz, A. Augustus Healy,
Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Ulysses D. Eddy,
Gen. John B. Woodward, Robbins B. Smith,
Gustav H. Schwab, Orlando M. Harper,
A. Abraham, Wm. G. Park.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Monday evenings until 9 o'clock.

Medical.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CONGESTIONS, PAINS, RHEUMATISM, GRIPPE, CHOLERA.
The most practical and surest revulsive is RIGOLLOT'S Mustard Leaves, invented by Rigollot and adopted by the Royal English Navy, the private and military French hospitals, and used all over the world. Thirty years of success. For sale with druggists, in boxes containing ten leaves each. See that the inventor's signature is upon each box and leaf. Main Office, P. Rigollot & Co., 24 Avenue Victoria, Paris, France.

Copartnership Notices.

THE FIRM OF LOGAN, COWL & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent.
Aug. 1, 1893. LOGAN, COWL & CO.

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to ANNA VAN BUREN DUER, Ellen J. Morris, Catharine V. B. Wilson, Eliza E. Van Buren, Marion Van Buren Emmons, Martin Van Buren, Richard K. Singleton, Charles C. Singleton, John C. Singleton, David Hemphill, executor of L. C. S. Hemphill, deceased; Cleland K. Singleton, Richard Singleton, Helen S. Green, Annie P. Manning, Marion S. Pinckney, Rebecca Gilmer, J. Singleton Barnwell, Robert W. Barnwell, George McDuffie Hampton, Alfred Hampton, Mary Singleton Hampton, and to all persons interested in the estate of Travis C. Van Buren, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1893, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Henry De Forest Weekes as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, We have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of [L. S.] our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 22nd day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. je27-law6wTu

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to PAUL MAHLING, residing at Berlin, Germany, and Mrs. Herman Mahling, (real first name unknown to petitioner,) widow of Herman Mahling, deceased, a brother of Carl H. Mahling, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Catharine Mahling of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the first day of October, 1885, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Carl H. Mahling, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogate's Court of our said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New-York, the 25th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

[L. S.] JAMES F. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
jy4-law6wTu J. C. H.

LOCKWOOD, SAMUEL.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to an order of the Hon. Augustus N. Weller, Surrogate of the County of Queens, in the State of New-York, made and filed the 28th day of July, 1893, that whereas the undersigned intends to apply for letters of administration upon the estate of Samuel Lockwood, late of Flushing, in said County of Queens, deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,667 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to be issued to the undersigned.

Now, therefore, all creditors and persons having claims against the estate of the said Samuel Lockwood, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the Hon. Augustus N. Weller, Surrogate of the County of Queens, at his office in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, New-York, on or before the fifth day of September, 1893.—Dated July 28, 1893.
THOMAS S. LOCKWOOD.
au1-law4wTu&F

Legal Notices.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In equity.—WILLIAM C. MENDINHALL, a citizen of the State of Delaware, complainant, against THE WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, a corporation existing under the laws of and a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, and the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, a corporation existing under the laws of and a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, defendants.—No. 18. In equity. May term, 1893.

Whereas, By an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, made April 1, 1893, Samuel G. DeCoursey was appointed Receiver of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and of all the lines of railroad owned, leased, or operated by it, and of all its real and personal property, of whatever kind or description and wherever situated; and

Whereas, By said order he was directed to keep accounts of all sums received and paid out by him on account of the said corporation, and to pass his accounts monthly before the Special Master in the case;

Notice is hereby given that the said Special Master will sit at the office of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 104 South Fifth Street, in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the fourth Tuesday of each month, to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of the said Receiver, when and where all persons interested are notified to appear.
SUSSEX D. DAVIS, Special Master.
213 South Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH TEDESCO, Leon Tedesco and Abram Tedesco, plaintiffs, against RICHARD OPPENHEIMER and Harlem River Bank, defendants.—Summons.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 23d, 1893.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City.

To the defendant, Richard Oppenheimer: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Morgan J. O'Brien, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 29th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in said city.
SELIGMAN & SELIGMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 15 Broad Street, New-York City. au1-law6wTu

Public Notices.

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY ENTIRE INterest in the hardware, plumbing, and roofing business at No. 145 4th Av.
HENRY MUHLKER.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

The Auction Offerings Are Confined to Sales in Legal Proceedings.

Under foreclosure of mortgage, Mr. John N. Golding sold yesterday at 111 Broadway the four-story stonefront dwelling 109 West Seventy-seventh Street, 18.6 by 104 by 15.4 by jog 3.2 by 3.2 by 100.8. Morris Mayer was the purchaser at $24,500.

On behalf of Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly, Mr. Peter F. Meyer yesterday sold under foreclosure the five-story brick apartment house, with stores, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and First Avenue, to Robert Boyd, the plaintiff in the action, for $2,000 above the first mortgage of $15,000. The five-story brick tenement adjoining, 339 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, also sold under foreclosure, went to the same plaintiff for $2,250 above a mortgage of $10,000.

The sales for to-day at auction are unusually numerous. All except one are in legal proceedings. As some of the property offered is regarded as choice, there is a chance of some bidding. Details of all sales are subjoined:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Horace Barnard, referee, 60 Baxter Street, west side, 75 feet south of Franklin Street, 25 by 58.6 by 25 by 60.10, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $4,323.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, Hamilton Place, east side, 22.10½ feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 15.9 by 55.78 by 14.6 by 48.8¾, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,018.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Benjamin A. Jackson, referee, east side of Broadway, 31.9 feet south of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 32.11 by 101.4 by 80 by 65. Due on judgment, $8,652.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Samuel A. Blatchford, referee, 404 East Twenty-fourth Street, south side, 106.6 feet east of First Avenue, 25 by 98.9, with five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment and mortgages, $25,231.25.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, John H. Judge, referee, two parcels: 401 West Street, 67 feet south of Charles Street, 22.3 by 93.9 by 21.5 by 87.10, three-story and cellar store brick building; 533 and 535 Canal Street, north side, between Washington and Greenwich Streets, 31.5 by 56 by irregular, three-story and cellar brick store and dwelling, with alley rights on Washington Street.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, George H. Hart, referee, northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Morris Place, 180 feet on the street by 140.5 on the place, less a strip five feet deep taken from the street front in proceedings for widening street; with two and one-half story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,752.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Henry Hoyt, referee, two lots on east side of Park View Terrace, 325 feet north of Wellesley Street, 50 by 130.56 by 50.66 by 125. Due on judgment, $3,032.

By James L. Wells, auction sale to close estate of Mary Eckel, southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, four lots, each 92 feet deep. The corner lot and lot adjoining are each 25 feet front and have an old frame building on the rear. The lot adjoining is 23.6 feet front, and the next one, 836 Courtlandt Avenue, is 25 feet front with two-story and basement frame building with store.

By Peter F. Meyer, foreclosure sale, Louis H. Hahlo, referee, 215 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 265 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.11, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $16,954.

ON THE PREMISES—TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

By the referee, James C. De La Mare, property on Mott Street, north side, 274.7 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 25.5 by 106.6. Due on judgment, $398; on prior mortgage, $3,500.

NEW BUILDINGS AND ALTERATIONS.

The Building Department during the past week received applications for the erection of forty-six new buildings, calling for an expenditure of $985,000, and also for alterations to be made to fifty-eight various structures at a cost of $182,000.

Yesterday plans were filed for the following new buildings and alterations:

By the managers of the Manhattan Dispensary, for a two-story frame dwelling on the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, $3,000.

By Mary and Ellen Bookroft of 147 Madison Avenue, for two seven-story brick store buildings at 512 and 514 Washington Street and 309 and 310 West Street, $60,000.

By Frederick Rohes of 302 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick flat on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, $25,000.

By Henry Bishoff, alterations to a four-story brick office building at 1 Chambers Street, $2,500.

By Joseph Hussen, alterations to a four-story brick theatre building at 104 and 106 Bowery, $2,700.

By Richard H. Daly, alterations to a three-story brick clubhouse at 9 West Thirty-fifth Street, $3,500.

By Richard Galanchill, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store at 183 Clinton Street, $6,000.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 31.

1st Av, e s, 47.2 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x94; Jacoby Wiehe and others to Adolf Rosenwasser	$25,000
Ludlow St, 138; David Beck and others to Louis Schueps	23,300
Sullivan St, 134; G. Farina to A. Farina	1
Broome St, 20; William Hartfield and others to Joseph Solomon	30,000
27th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph J. Zimmerman to Joseph Hassell	40,000
24th St, s s, 106.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x98.9; Jennie Caldwell to Benjamin Hirsch	10
7th Av, 259; Andrew Boyd to Susan Mount	17,000
36th St, 260 West; A. Hoelzle and wife to Joseph Berah	14,500
47th St, 438 West; John N. Gennerich and wife to Adam and Minnie Christman	16,000
46th St, s s, 240 ft w of 10th Av, 20x100.5; Marie Martin to Charles Martin	1
Amsterdam Av, e s, 77.2 ft s of 84th St; Frederick W. Boye and wife to Naomi C. Paine, executrix, &c.	32,750
62d St, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 20x70; Sarah Glaze to Grace E. Glaze	1
60th St, n s, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; same to same	1
60th St, n s, 160 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; same to same	1
72d St, s s, 320 ft e of 5th Av, 27x102.2; Joseph Agostini to Louise M. Agostini	1
129th St, s s, 235.10 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x99.11; Charles A. Grant and wife to Bernhard Meinser	17,500
103d St, s s, 50 ft e of 9th Av, 19.6x100.11; Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Moses Barnett	1
98th St, n s, 250 w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; George Marcus and another, executors, to Minna G. Loewenstein and another	8,500
99th St, n s, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; George Marcus and another, trustees, to same	17,000
117th St, s s, 168.9 ft w of 8th Av, 26.3x100.11; John Murray to Hugh O'Rorke	24,125
98th St, n s, 75 ft w of 9th Av, 25x75.11; Jesse Reynolds and wife to Isaac Mannheimer	19,500
122d St, n s, 237.6 ft w of 7th Av, 12.6x100.11; Annie E. B. Smith to Mary T. Dantney	1
104th St, 315 West; John Welcker and others to Clara F. Brown	10
Lane, n e s, 208 ft n w of Boston Av, Lot 14, 20x100x25x100; James J. Edwards and wife to Mina Sauter	500
Union Av, n e s, 150 ft n w of Emmet St, 50x150; William Wake to Oswald Cronin	4,000
Gerard St, w s, 200 ft s of Retreat Av, 71x100x61x100.5; William E. Darling to Philip Ebling, Jr.	4,500
Willis Av, w s, 100 ft n of 137th St, 25x81.6; Frederick L. Crandall to William Rubsam and wife	22,000
Willis Av, w s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 25x81.6; Robert H. Mathews and wife to Frederick L. Crandall	1
Sedgwick Av, n w s, Lot 4, 24th Ward, 235x irregular, &c.; Leslie J. Tompkins to John O. Baker	10
52d St, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; Lena Rosenwasser and others to Jacob Wiehe and another	12,000
1st Av, w s, 26.8 ft n of 74th St, 25x74; Cecilie Nash to Simon Schnurmacher	24,750
5th Av, w s, 27 ft n of 56th St, 18x100; the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Andrew C. Zabriskie	87,500
2d Av, w s, 110.5 ft s of 49th St, 20x80; Emma Neilson and others to Lena Brunner	5,450
2d Av, w s, 110.5 ft s of 49th St, 20x80; Emilie Ludaviri and another to same	5,450
86th St, n s, 74 ft w of Av A, 26x80; Valentia Behringer and wife to Peter Holfelder	19,300
Lexington Av, s e corner of 57th St, 20.1x80; John W. Hazlett and wife to Benjamin Siro	1
60th St, n s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 20x100.5; Sarah Glaze to Grace E. Glaze	1
119th St, s s, 175 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Sarah A. Lyons, executrix, to Rebecca McCook	9,000
119th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x201.10; Hattie E. Brush to Silas A. Brush	1
124th St, 409 East; Moritz Folk and wife to Aaron Kaplan	1
118th St, 104 East; Joseph H. Mahan and others to Charles F. Becker and wife	11,000
Lexington Av, w s, 51.2 ft n of 101st St, 16.7x75; Mary Adamson and wife to John S. Doremus and another	83,000
124th St, 409 East; Aaron Kaplan and wife to Annie Alexander	1
124th St, n s, 185 ft w of 5th Av, 23x100; Augusta C. Oppe to Laura A. Dayton	1
Sedgwick Av, n w s, Lot 4, Block 4, 30x irregular; John O. Baker and wife to University of the City of New-York	3,859
Fordham Road, n s, 43 ft w of Taylor Av, 28x113x25x124; William Rubsam and wife to Frederick L. Crandall	3,000
Grove Av, e s, 483.4 ft n of 161st St, 16.8x100; Helen P. Weldon, executrix, to Catharine Fink	4,000
167th St, s s, 216 ft e of Prospect Av, 30x111x irregular; Helen H. French to Watson M. Millard	1
Avenue C, s e corner of 161st St, 100x44; Mabel A. Gilon to Ella Gilon	1
Same property; Ella Gilon to Eliza Prescott	1

Recorded Mortgages.

Beran, Joseph, to Augustus Hoelzle; s s of 36th St, e of 8th Av, 1 year	$7,000
Brown, Clara F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 104th St, e of Riverside Drive, 3 years	16,000
Braun, Karl, and wife to Sachmann Brewing Company; e s of 11th Av, s of 42d St, demand	2,000
Bonfils, Sereno D., and wife to Louise C. Kinney as guardian; Washington Av, n e corner of 176th St, 1 year	8,000
Christman, Adam, and wife to John N. Gennerich; n s of 47th St, e of 10th Av, 5 years	12,000
Coogan, Mathew, and wife to Michael Cavanagh; s s of 109th St, e of 2d Av, 1 year	3,000
Cohn, Samuel, and wife to George Thum; Lot 232, map of East Tremont, 2 years	2,000
Cronin, Oswald, to William Wake; n e s of Union Av, n w of Emmet St, 3 years	1,000
Campbell, Mary A., and another to Harlem Savings Bank; s e s of 3d Av, n e of Grove St, 1 year	1,000
Detendorf, Wilson L., and wife to Max Frankenheim; Lot 28, map of Samuel Jones, 1 year	2,000
Daiker, George, and wife to Seth M. Milliken; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 145th St, 1 year	70,000
Doremus, John S., and another to Mary Adamson; w s of Lexington Av, n of 101st St, 3 years	1,300
Dayton, Laura, and another to United States Life Insurance Company; n s of 124th St, w of 5th Av, 3 years	25,000
Dorman, Samuel, and others to Leonard Halberstad; n s of Division St, w of Ridge St, 1 year	2,000
Fink, Catharine, to John Kahl and wife; e s of Trinity Av, n of 161st St, 5 years	2,700
Fullam, A. Judson, and wife to Harriet Bartlett and others; 23 Jumel Place, (two mortgages,) 3 years	5,000
Fisk, Mary L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 70th St, e of Columbus Av, 2 years	23,000
Giles, William O., and wife to John Henveling; w s of Sedgwick Av, Plots 34, D, B, C, map of William O. Giles, 3 years	2,000
Holfelder, Peter, to Joseph Dornhoefer; n s of 86th St, w of Avenue A, installments	4,800
Jacobs, Isaac, and wife to O. G. Kalish; 142 Suffolk St, 1 year	650
Jacobson, Louis, and wife to John Belzer; s s of 41st St, e of 2d Av, 3 years	6,000
Knapp, Julia, to Catharine d'Anglemont and another; s s of 28th St, w of 6th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	56,000
Same to Koster & Bial; s s of 28th St, w of 6th Av, 1 year	3,500
Meyer, Caroline, to John Klein; n s of 137th St, e of Trinity Av, 1 year	1,000
McCook, Rebecca, to Harlem Savings Bank; s s of 119th St, e of 3d Av, 1 year	4,000
Ottenberg, Adolphus, to Fanny Nathan; 27 Cannon St, 1 year	4,000
Prescott, Eliza, to Ella Gilon; Avenue C, s e corner of 161st St, 5 years	5,700
Rosendorff, Morris, to Emma Kohnert; w s of Forsyth St, between Broome and Delancey Sts, 2 years	7,500
Rabiner, Jacob, and wife to Bowery Savings Bank; w s of 3d Av, n of 54th St, 1 year	20,000
Rothenbucher, George, to Annie Butler; s s of 95th St, e of 2d Av	1,900
Rosenwassen, Adolf, to Jacob Wiehe and another; e s of 1st Av, n of 10th St, 5 years	5,450
Schneps, Louis, to David Beck and another; 138 Ludlow St, 5 years	3,400
Solomon, Joseph, to William Hartfield, and others; Broome St, n w corner of Mangin St, 1 year	3,000
Sandberg, Abraham, and wife to Jacob Arm; s s of 45th St, e of 3d Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	15,200
Schmacher, Simon, and others to Hugo Josephy; w s of 1st Av, n of 74th St, 5 years	16,000
Smith, John B., and wife to I. L. Smith; s s of 75th St, e of Columbus Av, 1 year, (two mortgages)	9,000
Schumacher, Simon, to Cecile Nast; w s of 1st Av, n of 74th St, installments	2,000
Samuel, Lewis S., to J. E. Tracy; e s of 5th Av, n of 34th St, demand	25,000
Tuckerman, Bayard, and wife to Charles Lanier, trustee; s s of 39th St, w of 5th Av, 2 years	20,000
Tissot, Aline, and another to Fidelity Watchcase Company; 53 Vesey St, 2 years	3,500
Turner, Herbert B., and wife to Farmers' Loan and Trust; 18 East 46th St, 1 year	20,000
Tessot, Aline, and another to F. H. Delano and others; 53 Vesey St, 3 years	15,000
Wright, Margaret, to M. D. Ross; 168 West 22d St, 2 years	1,000
Weinberg, Jacob, and wife to John Rottkamp; s s of 4th St, w of Avenue D, 1 year	1,500
Woodward, Emily F., to E. F. Currier and another; s s of 116th St, e of 3d Av, 3 years	6,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

6th Av and 20th St, s e corner; S. T. Williams against Alfred J. Cammeyer, lessee; estate of William C. Rhinelander; Henry C. Mandeville, contractor	$2,975
Same property; same against same	2,975
66th St, n s, 140 ft w of Boulevard, 125 feet front; Rocco Maeri against James O'Brien, owner; Gaetano Carretta & Co., contractors	30
Same property; F. Squarlata against same	25
Same property; M. Perrotta against same	20
Same property; A. Lanfara against same	18
Same property; D. Squarlata against same	30
Same property; A. Marlino against same	27
Same property; G. Mortelli against same	16
Same property; R. Lauleta against same	34
Same property; N. Sivio against same	22
Same property; R. Baldasaria against same	15
Same property; G. Crullo against same	30
Same property; N. Lasala against same	28
Same property; V. Franchi against same	26
Same property; G. Siciari against same	22
Same property; A. Squarlata against same	28
Same property; R. Bellantonio against same	20
Same property; R. Squarlata against same	22
Same property; G. Franchi against same	28
Same property; G. Tisi against same	24
Same property; A. Tisi against same	35
Same property; S. Barbaro against same	4
Same property; A. Morabili against same	16
Riverside Drive, e s, 95 ft w of 85th St, 25 ft front; F. Squarlata against Charles E. Miller, owner, same contractor	57
Same property; R. Maeri against same	14
Same property; A. Squarlata against same	16
Same property; G. De France against same	16
Same property; A. Catiano against same	10
Same property; T. Violanto against same	10
Same property; G. Mariano against same	10
84th St and 3d Av, n w corner; Lingi Defiola against Scholl Brothers, owners; G. Carretta, contractor	38
119th St, s s, 406 ft e of Lenox Av, 125 ft front; Peter Otto against Tillie E. Smith, owner; John J. Macdonald, contractor	200
155th St, s s, 450 ft w of Courtland Av, 50 ft front; Adolph Pfeiffer against August Stabe, owner; H. Gerke and Theodore Van Eupen, contractors	100
102d St, n s, 200.6 ft w of 3d Av, 100 ft front; Alice Tully against Mary, William, and Thomas Kelly, owners and contractors	675
139th St, n s and s s of 140th St, each 225 ft w of Boulevard, each 125 ft front; James E. Poole against Elizabeth M. Dobbins, owner; Edwin A. Dobbins, contractor	63

City Real Estate for Sale.

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Central Park Apartment Buildings.
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Northeast corner 58th and 7th Av. and 55 Liberty St.
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$300 cash will procure a well-established (15 years) country practice on Long Island; present physician will remain a month if desired; successor must be a surgeon and liberal homeopath; option to rent house and barn and purchase horses, wagons, sleigh, double and single harness, hay, &c., &c., at a valuation. Address H. J. C., Box 141 Times.

FOR SALE.—The plant and good will of a large steam family laundry; perfectly equipped; doing a prosperous and increasing business; located within an hour of New-York. Address FLUSHING, Box 190 Times.

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CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and do sewing; best of reference. Call or address 209 West 20th St., rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl, North Ireland, as chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 372 Park Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a middle-aged, reliable American Protestant; good plain cook; bread and biscuit maker; small family in country; good home preferred to high salary; references. Address Mrs. M. C., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and to assist with coarse washing; best of city reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address M., Box 269 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman in private family; an excellent baker; will go to the country; wages, $25; best city reference. M. S., 34 Carroll St., Brooklyn.

COOK.—By a competent young woman as good cook and laundress in private family; in city; good city reference. Address M. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant cook; can do all kinds of cooking; would assist with washing; city or country; four years' reference. 783 8th Av., between 47th and 48th Sts., first floor.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of French and American dishes; first-class city references. Address 300 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook; in private family; city or country; best of references. 229 West 35th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best reference. Mary, 2,349 3d Av.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as cook and laundress in small private family; city. 798 6th Av., second bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent laundress to go out by the day or do housecleaning; understands both perfectly; has first-class city reference. Call at 300 West 37th St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable middle-aged woman to do general housework in small private family; city or country; good city reference. 297 7th Av., one flight.

HOUSEWORK.—In a small family; city or country; good reference. Call at 140 West 28th St., first floor, front.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French Swiss; speaks English; just arrived from the South; to go out of city; willing to give her services for a small salary in exchange for a good home; excellent references. Address Genève Suisse, 341 West 30th St.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—By French person; first-class experience; accustomed to traveling; good packer and hairdresser; city reference. Address A. A. F., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a reliable young woman as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to the country; best city reference. Address J. M., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By German girl as laundress or chambermaid; good references. F. Kelsen, 338 East 45th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly understands bringing up on bottle; very best city reference. Address M. G. S., Box 121 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a woman, first-class laundress, a small private family's washing at her own home. Address M. Keeff, 248 West 30th St.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress; to go out by the day; can be highly recommended. Address 175 East 75th St., care of Mrs. Devitt.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—English; no children; will take entire charge of gentleman's private family or bachelor's apartments; wife good cook and breadmaker; excellent personal city reference; willing to live in country. Address Luke Maxwell, 374 Columbus Av., care of Mathew Faulkner.

BUTLER AND VALET OR SINGLE HANDED.—By a Swiss; speaks four languages; perfectly competent; kind and obliging; high recommendations from last place. Address A. M. Bose, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a young man; single; is a thorough horseman; understands the care of harness and carriages; is a good driver; first-class reference from former and last employers; strictly temperate, to which recommendation will certify; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By a first-class married man; one child; is a thorough horseman and takes good care of everything in his charge; is neat, and a safe, stylish driver; three years in last place; eight years' good reference; last employer may be seen. Address Coachman, Box 206 Times.

COACHMAN.—German; married; thoroughly understands the care and management of fine horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver and excellent groom; strictly honest and industrious man; first-class reference; country preferred. Address Baum, 127 West 60th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, both city and country; is faithful, trustworthy, and perfectly reliable; eight years' first-class city reference. P. D., 683 6th Av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; understands thoroughly the care of gentlemen's road and carriage horses; good city driver; reference. Address S. E., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By married German; no children; understands his business thoroughly; wife to do general housework. Address George, Box 556, Stapleton, S. I.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; Scotch; who understands his business. Address J. M., 18 East 38th St.

COACHMAN.—By a German; thoroughly understands his business and handy for any kind of work; references. Address Holt, 78 East 3d St.

COACHMAN.—German; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; good reference. Hermann, 210 Greenwich St., cigar store.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; small family; experienced in all branches of the business; greenhouse, fruits, and vegetables, and care of a gentleman's place; is strictly sober and industrious; good reference. Address Gardener, Box 226, Fairfield, Conn.

GARDENER OR LIGHT COACHMAN.—Single; can look after gentleman's place; temperate and honest; good references; English; age 30; height 5 feet 9 inches. Address C. B., care of Smith, 73 East Houston St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN AND FOOTMAN.—In private family; by a tall, respectful young man of neat appearance; most reliable and trustworthy; thoroughly understands his duties; two years in last place. Address J. M. J., 821 6th Av.

SECOND MAN.—In private family; by experienced young man; city reference. Address H., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man as second man in house; assist in waiting; best city references. L., Box 14, 1,242 Broadway.

Valets.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY—By leaving your advertisement in the American District Telegraph office nearest your residence, where the rates charged are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

VALET OR BUTLER.—By young Englishman, lately landed; Catholic; excellent references. Hart, 1,214 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT PORTER.—By a steady young man as assistant porter or to be all-around man in hotel, where faithful attention to duty will be paid; country preferred. Address John, 866 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

JANITOR OR NIGHT WATCHMAN.—By young man as janitor or night watchman; ten years' city reference; will give bonds if required. Address H. Crook, 337 West 43d St.

SWISS MAN TO WORK ON FARM; WITH or without his family. Call or address stationery store, 761 3d Av., near 47th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR IT.
Advertisements for THE TIMES may be left at any American District Messenger office in this city, where the charges will be the same as those at the main office.

LADIES WORK FOR US AT HOME.—Your leisure hours will bring you extra pin-money; simple, purely mechanical. Etruscan Art Co., 30 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Female, who is capable and familiar with office work, wanted by a wholesale house for permanent position; limited salary to begin. Address Viator, Box 195 Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

HOW TO SAVE CAR FARE.—Step into the American District Telegraph office nearest your residence and leave your advertisement for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Rates are the same as at the Times Publication Office.

ASSISTANT BARTENDER.—By a single, steady young Irishman as assistant bartender; will stop with employer if wanted. Address T. J. L., 866 Vernon Av., Long Island City.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES
TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.
6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half-hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M. and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half-hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional train on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening, except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,
BRIGHTON BEACH.
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH.
CONEY ISLAND POINT.

BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,
Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street car lines.
Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.
LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY 6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:35, 2:45, 9:30, 10:55 P. M.
ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND,
GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR,
AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

"THE NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent Summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND," "The Dairy," Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

TIME TABLE.
FROM PIER 18 N. R., foot Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5, 5:30, 6, 7, and 8 P. M.
40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS.—40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:40, 1:30, 2:10, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.
FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

ERIE LINES.
—EVERY SUNDAY.—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 Round Trip. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9.00 A. M.
Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Six hours at the Glens. Home by 9.00 P. M.

Greenwood Lake Glens.
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St., 9:25 A. M. Six to eight hours at the Glens. Choice of two express trains returning, making but one stop. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

LONG BRANCH BOATS.
SHREWSBURY RIVER ROUTE.
ELBERON AND PLEASURE BAY leave foot of Jane St., N. R., (4 blocks below 14th St.) and Battery Pier for Highland Beach, Seabright, Little Silver, Pleasure Bay, Long Branch, and Branchport.
DAILY, (except Saturday and Sunday.)
Leave foot Jane St., 9:00 A. M., 3:20 P. M.
Battery Pier, 9:20 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
SATURDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 9:00 A. M., 2:15 P. M.
Battery Pier, 9:20 A. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave foot Jane St., 10:00 A. M.
Battery Pier, 10:20 A. M.
Battery Pier for passengers only.
Excellent facilities for passengers, horses, carriages, and freight of all descriptions. No freight received Sundays. Longest, cheapest, and most delightful sail out of New-York.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)....8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Greenwood Lake Glens.
—EVERY WEDNESDAY—
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Glens, 6:00 P. M.

CONDUCTORS' EXCURSION.—The Erie conductors will hold their annual excursion and picnic at Shohola Glen, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1893. Special train will leave Jersey City 9:05 A. M., returning leave Shohola 6 P. M. Tickets round trip, $1, for sale on train. Dinner 50 cents.

Summer Resorts.

CONNECTICUT.

THE GEORGE & COTTAGES
ON THE SOUND, BLACK ROCK BEACH, CONN.
Now open. Ninety minutes from New-York; within 100 feet of the shore; an unobstructed view of 40 miles on the Sound obtained from the hotel piazza; complete in service and appointments. Address
GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., Bridgeport, Conn.

DELAWARE.

BRIGHT HOUSE,
REHOBOTH, DELAWARE. This well-known hotel will reopen June 30, 1893, under same management as last season. MRS. E. GRAHAM, Owner.

IT WILL COST NOTHING EXTRA TO leave your advertisement in the nearest American District Messenger Office. Advertising rates are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Summer Resorts.

SPECIAL RATES for Advertising Summer Resorts. Apply to Summer Resort Department, New-York Times, Times Building, Printing House Square, New-York City.
One copy of the Daily and Sunday Times furnished free to every advertiser who advertises one month or longer.

NEW-JERSEY.

LONG BRANCH.
THE UNITED STATES HOTEL.
NOW OPEN.
Special weekly rates to families.
J. C. VAN CLEAF, Prop.

A.—
ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK,
ALL THE WAY BY BOAT.
GRAND VIEW HOTEL,
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J.
SPECIAL RATES FOR AUGUST.
MORTON & OBERMEIER.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,
NETHERWOOD, N. J.
45 minutes from Liberty St. New sanitary plumbing. Artesian well water. All modern conveniences. Rooms can be seen at any time.
FRANK E. MILLER.

HOTEL CARLETON,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
New management; all modern conveniences, elevator, &c.; artesian well, 750 feet; ocean front.
A. B. SANK, Mgr.

NEW-YORK.

"PERENNIALLY DELIGHTFUL!"
A SOJOURN AT THE GREAT SUMMER PALACE, THE
GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Second year of the new management of WOOLLEY & GERRANS.
Season now at its height. Races in progress. Saratoga was never more attractive.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
HOTEL EARLINGTON.
FOR ENGAGEMENTS APPLY DIRECT, OR TO HOTEL BRISTOL, 5TH AV. AND 42D ST., NEW-YORK CITY.
E. M. EARLE, Proprietor.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
NOW OPEN. ELEGANT COTTAGES TO RENT.
Pure Water, Pure Air, Perfect Health.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Prop. H. P. C. JOHNSTON, Manager.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, S. I.
Delightfully located, overlooking New-York Bay and surrounding cities; sanitary and modern improvements, artesian well water, baths on every floor, electric bells, and lighting, passenger and baggage elevators; 900 feet of piazzas in pure air; every precaution against fire; table and service first-class; 25 minutes from lower Broadway by prompt and frequent boat service; hotel stage in waiting.
JAS. H. RODGERS, Proprietor.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
PAVILION HOTEL, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches.
For Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases.
Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Richfield Springs, N. Y.
SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.
OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1, AS USUAL.
T. R. PROCTOR.

ADIRONDACKS
THE ALGONQUIN
Lower Saranac Lake.
Open to Nov. 1. Tally-ho meets all trains. Boating, Fishing, Lawn Tennis, Orchestra, &c. Cuisine and service first-class. Illustrated book on application. Cottage of five rooms to let.
JOHN HARDING, Algonquin, N. Y.

MILLERS,
SARANAC LAKE HOUSE,
ADIRONDACK MTS.
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
MILO B. MILLER, Proprietor.
H. H. TOUSLEY, Manager.
Opens June 15. Circular on application.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
LAUREL HOUSE NOW OPEN.
J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.—Direct by rail to house, (no staging,) less than four hours from New-York; extensive improvements; music, telegraph office, livery; elevation 2,200 feet; malaria and hay fever unknown. Send for circulars.

HOTEL DEL MONTE,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Elevation 2,000 feet; first-class; all improvements; fine location, near beautiful Lower Saranac Lake and Hotel Ampersand; livery attached; open year round.
J. E. & W. H. MEAGHER, Proprietors,
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,
Sea Cliff, L. I. Boating and bathing. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery this resort is unsurpassed. Plan and terms at 74 West 35th St. PEET & DAILEY, Proprietors.

THE "CASTLE"
AND COTTAGES,
TARRYTOWN-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
A delightfully cool, unique Summer resort, with high elevation, and a magnificent view of the Hudson River. J. W. ALMY, Manager.

THE OVERLOOK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
WOODSTOCK, ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
First-class in its appointments, excellent table, pure spring water, fine stabling.
Light conveyance from West Hurley Station to hotel.
A. A. NEAL, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES
ON SCHROON LAKE, N. Y.
Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON, Taylor's-on-Schroon, Warren County, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
MOHICAN HOUSE AT BOLTON.
Average rate per week, $17; rate per day, $3.50; no reduction to children, babies, or servants; a small, well-kept house, with liberal table.

THE BERKELEY,
SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. Open all the year round. All modern improvements. Send for circular.

LONG POINT HOTEL, ON SENECA LAKE, N. Y., opens June 24; accommodates 250 guests; a most charming place; 30 acres of shaded lawns and groves; send for descriptive catalogue; prices reasonable. New-York office, 55 Wall St., Room 4.

CATSKILLS, WINDHAM, N. Y.—I may be seen Wednesday next at Hotel St. George, Broadway and 12th St., New-York, regarding board at Coe's Hotel. COE.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE WISCASSET, MOUNT POCONO Penn.—Engagements can now be made for September; house heated throughout by steam; reference required. I. IVISON, Manager.

RHODE ISLAND.

NEWPORT, R. I.
OCEAN HOUSE
OPENS JUNE 24, 1893.
Situated on BELLEVUE AV., the most fashionable part of this famous watering place, and adjoining the CASINO, it affords its guests an opportunity of seeing the distinctive features of
SUMMER LIFE AT NEWPORT
not found elsewhere in the place. For pamphlet, rates, &c., address
JOHN G. WEAVER,
Ocean House, Newport, R. I., or
Everest House, New-York City.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
SALISBURY, VERMONT. Now open. Accommodations for 250 guests. Fine lake and stream fishing. Full orchestra entire season. Complete livery, boats, &c. ALBERT C. HILL, Mgr.

Amusements.

Manhattan Beach.
SOUSA'S BAND
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
PAIN'S
Storming of Vicksburg
AND
GRAND FIREWORKS
Every evening except Sunday and Monday.

ELDORADO Every night and Sundays at 8:30.
BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S KING SOLOMON.
Ballets, Spectacle, Specialties, Drama.
Daily at 4, thrilling balloon ascension and parachute leaps for life, Vaudeville and Music, Lizzie Valdis diving 85 feet, Ali Baba's Arabs, and countless new features. Admission, 25c. and 50c.
West 42d St., West 14th St., (electric cars,) and Franklin, Christopher, Barclay St. ferries. Brooklyn boat, Jewell's Wharf, 7:30; Jersey City, 7:45.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
42d St., 41st St., and 8th Av., near Broadway.
Manager.......Mr. T. H. FRENCH
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.
Also Vaudeville Entertainment on the
ROOF GARDEN.
One Ticket, 50c., Admits to Both Entertainments.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.
DANIEL FROHMAN.......Manager
7TH ANNUAL SEASON.
Commencing Monday Evening, Aug. 7.
E. H. SOTHERN. } CAPT.
E. H. SOTHERN. } LETTARBLAIR.
Evenings 8:15. Matinées, Saturdays only, at 2.
Sale of seats commences Thursday, Aug. 3.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Mats. Mon., Wed., & Sat.
Operetta, Vaudeville, Novelties.
THE BOXING KANGAROO,
FROM THE ROYAL AQUARIUM, LONDON.

CASINO. Broadway and 39th St.
ROOF GARDEN.
Entertainment Continuous—8 to 12 o'clock. Nightly and Sunday. Admission, 50 cents.

HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.
Evenings at 8:30. Mat. Sat'y at 2.
Monday, Aug. 7, 650th Consecutive Performance.
HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
HOYT'S A TRIP TO CHINATOWN.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
TOWER AND ROOF GARDEN.
CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY.
Sensational Dances. Admission, 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev'gs 8, Mat. Sat. 2.
HOPPER | PANJANDRUM.
100th Performance Monday, Aug. 7.
Delightfully Invigorating and Dainty. Souvenirs.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

BASEBALL. POLO GROUNDS TO-DAY.
Grand League Championship Game.
BROOKLYN vs. NEW-YORK.
Game 4 P. M. Admission 50c. and 25c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 spent on Art Objects now exhibited from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., 23d St. and 4th Av.

Furnished Rooms.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY—By leaving your advertisements in the American District Telegraph office nearest your residence, where the rates charged are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

HOTEL BERESFORD,
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

Hotels.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

37, 38, AND 39 GRAMERCY PARK.
Desirable rooms, with or without board; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

Chicago Hotels.

"Attention, World's Fair Visitors."
HOTEL INGRAM, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
Facing Midway Plaisance, 70 feet from exposition entrance; one-half block from N. Y. Michigan Central 60th St. Station; location unequaled; permanent hotel, 400 rooms; European plan; 100 suites, with private bath; moderate prices. Write or wire
WARREN LELAND, JR., Manager.

Meetings.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERican Institute Aug. 3, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. JAMES G. POWERS, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE Navy Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., July 18, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., to be opened Aug. 8, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 8, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yards, New-York and Norfolk, Va., a quantity of wrought iron or steel-ribbed floor plates, sketch plates, wrought-iron beams, angle and tee bars; and at the Navy Yard, New-York, a quantity of blocks, rivets, bolts, brooms, brushes, fireclay, bricks, hardware, hydrometers, lamps, belting, tools, steel, metals, packing, gaskets, paints, alcohol, pipe and pipe fittings, valves, oatmeal, stationery, sponge, soap, cotton canvas, cot duck, dry goods, lumber, bunting, and zinc; also, 35,000 pounds ham. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. THOS. J. LASIER, Acting Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.—July 20, 1893.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., and the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., to be opened Aug. 8, 1893," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 8, 1893, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., a quantity of anthracite and bituminous coal, and at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of split pulleys, poplar lumber, copper wire, seamless brass tubes, hardware, dry goods, white lead, and oils. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. THOS. J. LASIER, Acting Chief of Bureau.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDing, New-York, July 24, 1893.—Sealed proposals for removing 260,000 cubic yards, more or less, of material, mud, earth, ledge rock, broken stone, old timber, &c., from the Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and from the dams inclosing the cut through Dyckman Meadow, on the line of the Harlem River Improvement, and for furnishing the materials and workmanship for the construction of revetments for slopes of the sections excavated, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, Aug. 24, 1893, and then publicly opened. Specifications, blank forms, and all available information will be furnished on application to this office. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Colonel, Corps of Engineers.

CONSTRUCTION OF BARRACKS, POST OF Willet's Point, N. Y. H. Office of A. Q. M., July 19, 1893.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 9 o'clock A. M. Aug. 3, 1893, and then opened, for construction, plumbing, and heating of one double barrack building in accordance with plans and specifications which can be seen at this office, where blanks and full information can be obtained. EDGAR JADWIN, Second Lieut. of Engineers, U. S. A., A. A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF QUARantine, 71 Broadway, New-York.—The attention of contractors is called to the advertisement in the City Record inviting bids for work on Swinburne Island and Hoffman Island. CHARLES F. ALLEN, President.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY—By leaving your advertisement in the American District Telegraph office nearest your residence, where the rates charged are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE PASSES

WORLD'S FAIR MANAGERS STRIKE ANOTHER UGLY SNAG.

Foreign Exhibitors Refuse to Conform to a Rule Designed to Reduce the Number of "Deadhead" Admissions—Engineers' Day at the White City—Their Congress Promises to be Fruitful of Good Results—Festival Hall's New Organ and Thomas's Concert.

CHICAGO, July 31.—World's Fair exhibitors and employes betray no eagerness or disposition to conform to the order of the administration regarding the scrutiny and stamping of passes "good after August 1." Many of these full-term passholders say they are not going to run after the chief of their department or the subordinates of Superintendent Tucker to be inspected and investigated.

British exhibitors and their employes talk in a defiant way about their rights and the inability of any man to keep them away from their exhibits when they hold a full-term pass. They declare their intention of jumping over the turnstiles if the ticket takers refuse them admission on their passes, and intimate that the British Commissioners gave them such instructions.

Other foreign exhibitors take the same ground. They say they have submitted to enough restrictions and indignities in regard to their free admissions to the fair. There is much complaint among both foreign and domestic exhibitors who have already met with a refusal from the department chiefs or Superintendent Tucker's department to mark passes good after Aug. 1 on the ground that the holders of the tickets are not regularly employed in attendance on exhibits.

The indications are that, beginning to-morrow, there will be plenty of trouble for the employes of the department of admissions.

Aside from the regular visitors, there was a large delegation of mechanical engineers at the exposition to-day. It was "Engineers' Day," and several thousand of them took part in celebrating it. They came out in a body on the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus, and under an escort of exposition officials were shown the wonders in the way of engineering skill in the White City. Shortly after noon a reception was given to them at the Music Hall by the engineers of the exposition. During the afternoon and evening they inspected the Ferris wheel, the Krupp Pavilion, the ice railway, the movable sidewalk, and other sights that are interesting to men of mechanical tastes.

The Engineering Congress is divided into seven departments representing the different branches of the engineering profession—civil, mechanical, mining, metallurgical, military, marine and naval, and engineering education. The congress was formally called to order at 10 o'clock this morning with an address of welcome by O. Chanute of the General Executive Committee, and responses were made by several of the delegates. The congress then divided into its various sub-committees and the actual work of the departments began.

There was a notable departure from the rule observed in congresses already held. Instead of long papers being read in open session, copies were distributed among the delegates for their perusal, and the proceedings consisted mainly of discussions of their contents.

The pipe organ at Festival Hall was dedicated at a concert there to-day by Clarence Eddy of Chicago. The attendance was unusually large, and the programme a pleasing one. To-morrow George E. Whiting of Boston will give an organ concert in the hall. In the afternoon, at Music Hall, there will be a symphony concert by the exposition orchestra, under the direction of Theodore Thomas.

Nothing was done in the World's Fair contempt cases when called in Judge Stein's court this morning, Attorney Mason being ill and unable to appear.

The fair is now half over and the total paid attendance for the first three months numbers 7,000,000 persons. Only three months remain before exhibitors will begin to move out their displays, and the work of tearing down the White City will begin.

VISITORS FROM ENGLAND.

Arrival of a Royal Commission Which Will Examine the British Section.

A distinguished party of ladies and gentlemen arrived in this city yesterday by the steamship Berlin from England on the way to Chicago. There were twenty-nine gentlemen and eight ladies in the party. The gentlemen comprised the royal commission detailed to visit the British section of the World's Fair in Chicago in behalf of the Society of Arts of Great Britain.

There are in the party the following: Arthur Barclay, Andrew W. Barr, Charles Paine, G. H. Paine, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Purvis, H. G. Lloyd, P. E. Rowlands, P. S. Rowlands, J. Terry, Arthur A. West, J. A. West, William Gleed, Theydon Bois, and J. Berry White of London, William Briggs of Cambridge, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cleeves of Rotherham, W. B. Fitch of Eltham, Charles E. Keyser of Watford, Thomas Knowles of Southport, T. J. Knowles of Southport, Major L'Aker of Boscombe, G. Lyon of Watford, A. B. Mitchell of Edgbaston, R. A. Naylor and Miss Naylor of Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. H. Joseph Paget of Mansfield, Capt. and Mrs. G. Colquhon Sceneo of Dublin, J. Forsyth Sidebotham of Altrincham, H. A. Stuart of Bletchley, Rupert Swindells of Bawdon, Miss Williamson of Mansfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Middlehurst and daughter of Pandelbury.

The Berlin left Southampton July 22, and expected to reach her dock in this city at daybreak yesterday, but she was delayed by storms, and it was not until 1:30 in the afternoon that she was moored at her pier. The Commissioners went at once to the Broadway Central Hotel, where they had lunch.

"Bless me, but this is warm," said P. E. Rowlands, a short, stocky man whose smiling face bespoke a happy nature. "Has it been as warm as this all Summer?" he asked, addressing a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "We have had a very hot Summer in England, but the weather does not approach this."

"Have any members of your party been in this country before?"

"None to my knowledge. We are simply going to take a bird's-eye view of your country, but some time in the future many of us will make an extended tour here. While our visit to Chicago is really one of pleasure, we will also closely examine the many industrial exhibits, and from the knowledge thus gained a number of papers will be prepared for discussion during the Fall and Winter sessions of the society. We are anxious to meet your great electrician, Mr. Edison. He is an honorary member of the society and we have always taken a deep interest in his work."

The Society of Arts was organized in England about seventy years ago for the purpose of giving encouragement to the industries of the country. Its growth has been steady, and to-day it has branches throughout all parts of the Queen's dominions, with a total membership of 8,000. Sir Richard Webster, Q. C., is the President. The meetings are held on Wednesday evenings in a large building on the Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London, and they are largely attended. At these meetings papers on the industrial and commercial interests of the United Kingdom and the colonies are read and discussed. The fine arts are not touched upon.

The members are all wealthy, and in a majority of cases are retired merchants and manufacturers who, now in the autumn of their lives, are devoting themselves to a careful study of the industrial and commercial problems of the day.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the party left the hotel and drove through Fifth Avenue and Central Park to Gen. Grant's tomb, returning by way of Riverside Drive. During the evening they were at liberty to follow their own inclinations. Many of them visited the theatres and roof gardens, but the others remained at the hotel writing letters to friends and relatives in England.

This morning at 11:40 o'clock they will start for Washington on the Royal Blue Line Express. Wednesday night they will start for Chicago. Five days will be devoted to the fair. On the return from Chicago the party will visit Niagara Falls on Aug. 9 and 10, Toronto on Aug. 11, Montreal on Aug. 12 and 13, and Albany on Aug. 14. The party will arrive in New-York on Aug. 15, and will sail the next day on the Paris for England.

Accused by the Swiss Consul.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Bertrand Nemitz, ex-manager of the Swiss exhibit of watches and jewelry, who came from Canada to answer the charges brought against him by Consul Holinger and Commissioner Perrenoud, accompanied Capt. Bonfield, the Swiss Consul, the Swiss Commissioner General, and Lawyer Richburg to Justice Porter's court to-day, where the case was continued by consent for one week. This was done to allow an examination of Nemitz's books and accounts.

Nemitz threatens Consul Holinger and Commissioner Perrenoud with civil action for defamation of character and false arrest. His accusers still say he is guilty of embezzlement.

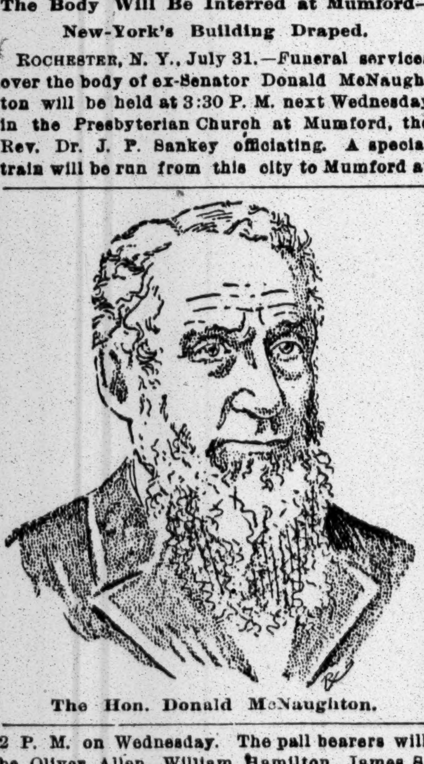
Detectives Who Do Not Detect.

CHICAGO, July 31.—John Bonfield's secret service department is said to have been pronounced "a fizzling failure" by the Council of Administration, and at the next meeting of that body 100 of the detectives will be discharged and the appropriation for the remainder subjected to a big cut. Since May 1 this secret service department has cost the exposition $60,000. It has possibly recovered $2,000 worth of stolen property and arrested a bare dozen of thieves. If it has done more no one knows it, and the exhibitors who daily suffer from sneak thieves won't believe it.

DONALD M'NAUGHTON'S FUNERAL.

The Body Will Be Interred at Mumford—New-York's Building Draped.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 31.—Funeral services over the body of ex-Senator Donald McNaughton will be held at 3:30 P. M. next Wednesday in the Presbyterian Church at Mumford, the Rev. Dr. J. P. Sankey officiating. A special train will be run from this city to Mumford at 2 P. M. on Wednesday. The pall bearers will be Oliver Allen, William Hamilton, James S. Graham, Joseph W. Taylor, Henry D. McNaughton, and Jerome Keyes. Special services will be held at the grave by the Scottish clans. The interment will be in the family lot in Mumford Cemetery.



The Hon. Donald McNaughton.

CHICAGO, July 31.—New-York's beautiful State building is draped in mourning to-day in respect to the memory and services of the late Donald McNaughton, Chief Executive Officer at the fair from the Empire State, who died here last night. The arrangements for the funeral are not yet complete. Appropriate resolutions were adopted to-day by the National Commission.

Arrested for Criticising the Police.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 31.—John A. Schwartz of 106 Erie Street was arraigned before Justice O'Donnell this morning charged with speaking disparagingly of the police force. The arrest was made by Policeman Archibald late Sunday night, and if Schwartz had not been able to furnish bail he would have been locked up.

When Justice O'Donnell asked Archibald what Schwartz had said, the officer replied that his remark was that "while there were some good men connected with the police force, the majority of them were no good." Justice O'Donnell said there was no law to prevent a man from making a remark of that kind, and Schwartz was released. Under the laws of New-Jersey he cannot sue the city, his only recourse being against Archibald individually.

Mutual Concessions Avert a Strike.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 31.—The joint committee of miners and operators appointed last Spring to adjust the differences growing out of the cost of production met here to-day and settled the trouble on a mutual-concession basis. The operators had insisted upon taking into the controversy all matters connected with the interest, including the depreciation of the values, but they yielded this point, and further agreed to allow estimates on the basis of a percentage of the cost of mining by machines. The miners were notified to-night of the settlement, and there will be no strike.

Mahan Gets Off with a Fine.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—The case of William P. Mahan of the Carleton House, charged with stealing a large number of articles last Winter from the Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N. J., was before the police court this afternoon. He was allowed to plead guilty to petit larceny and fined $50, which was promptly paid by his counsel. The Lakewood articles found at the Carleton House have been returned to their owners.

New Danish Minister.

COPENHAGEN, July 31.—It was officially announced to-day that Count de Sponneck, Danish Minister to the United States, had been appointed in a similar capacity to Austria-Hungary. Count Reventlow, First Secretary of the Danish Legation at St. Petersburg, has been appointed to succeed Count de Sponneck in Washington.

New Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The President to-day appointed Charles B. Morton of Maine, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, vice John K. Lynch of Mississippi, resigned.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

It will happen, notwithstanding the most careful calculation, unceasing vigilance, and persistent labor on our part, that the readers and the friends of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will occasionally fail to obtain their favorite newspaper of a newsdealer. The agencies through which all newspapers reach the public are human. It is not surprising that complaints should follow a failure to promptly secure a particular newspaper upon the morning of its publication, or within a reasonable time thereafter. For the purpose of reducing to a minimum such complaints and of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resort, will you kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

....

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..

....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

HIS AUTHORITY UNDER REVIEW

MR. HENDRICKS INSTRUCTED ON CHINESE QUESTIONS.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle Calls His Attention to Some Rulings Which He Claims Should Have Guided the Collector—Assumed Responsibility Said to Have Been Unwarranted in Dealing with the Admission of Celestials at New-York—Inspector Scharf Talks.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Secretary Carlisle has taken a hand in the Chinese complication at New-York, which has been the occasion of so much friction recently between Treasury Agents and Collector Hendricks. Several letters have passed on the subject and Secretary Carlisle brings the matter to a close in the following letter, which on Saturday he sent to Collector Hendricks:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1893.
Collector of Customs, New-York:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th inst., in reply to instructions of the 13th inst., in which you were directed to discontinue the practice of authenticating by your signature or that of your deputies, under the official seal of the Custom House, certificates of the Chinese Consul at New-York issued to Chinese other than laborers about to leave the country and intending to return thereto.

Your letter is an argument in support of the opinion you express that the department should reconsider its instructions of the 13th inst. and permit your officers to authenticate such certificates as heretofore. You cite the decisions of department synopsis 6,574, dated Sept. 25, 1884, in which the Collector of Customs at Port Townsend was instructed that in the absence of any provision of law as to evidence to be required on the reentry of Chinese merchants no objection was perceived to his furnishing for the convenience of the parties interested and for his own protection merchants' certificates similar to the certificates prescribed under the act of July 5, 1884, as evidence of the right to re-entry of Chinese laborers. You cite also decision 8,722, dated Jan. 14, 1885, in which it is stated that persons other than laborers are by treaty entitled to come and go of their own free will and accord, and when they leave the United States are entitled to re-enter on any evidence satisfactory to the Collector that they are not Chinese laborers.

These instructions were issued during the early administration of the acts of 1882 and 1884, before the present methods of evading the law became so prevalent. These acts authorized the return to the United States of laborers who had been here and had gone to visit China, and provided for the issue of certificates by the customs officers to identify such returning Chinamen. The issuance of similar certificates to Chinese merchants, although not expressly provided for by the law, was permitted as coming within the spirit of these acts.

But the cases of the fraudulent entry of Chinese laborers under cover of this practice became so numerous that Congress passed the act of Oct. 1, 1888, forbidding the re-entry of Chinese laborers and declaring void all certificates of identity heretofore issued pursuant to said law. The use of similar certificates for merchants being liable to the same abuse was also discontinued.

After quoting these obsolete instructions, you then say that notwithstanding these and many other decisions, the department on Aug. 1, 1891, (11,606,) declared that all Chinese, not laborers, now resident in the United States, who may desire to visit China or other countries and return to the United States will be required to present at the port of first arrival in the United States, as a condition precedent to landing, the certificate provided by Section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, but you omit to state that the circular of August, 1891, to which you refer, was based upon a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was printed in full as a part of the said circular, and in which the court used the following language:

"The result of the legislation respecting the Chinese would seem to be this, that no laborers of that race shall hereafter be permitted to enter the United States, or even to return after having departed from the country, though they may have previously resided therein and have left with a view of returning; and that all other persons of that race, except those connected with the Diplomatic Service, must produce a certificate from the authorities of the Chinese Government, or of such other foreign Government as they may at the time be subjects of, showing that they are not laborers and have the permission of that Government to enter the United States, which certificate is to be viséd by a report of the Government of the United States."

"You also refer to a later decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Lau Ow Bew, wherein it was decided that Chinese merchants domiciled in the United States have, and are entitled to exercise, the right of free ingress and egress, and all other rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed in this country by the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation. This decision you state has never been promulgated by the department, and you proceed to say that 'with this in view, it would seem to be the duty of the Collector, upon whom alone under the law and decisions of the department and the court's responsibility in this matter rests, to facilitate in every proper way, for outgoing Chinese, other than laborers, the procuring of evidence establishing their rights of re-entry into the United States.'

"Your statement that the decision of the Supreme Court last mentioned has not been promulgated by the department is erroneous, as will be seen by the circular of the department, (copy inclosed,) dated Oct. 19, 1892, in paragraph 22, of which the substance of said decision is expressly recited. You cannot be ignorant of the fact that the practice of the department since the promulgation of that decision has been in accordance therewith.

"Your assumption that the responsibility for the execution of the laws relating to the exclusion of Chinese rests alone upon the Collector is unwarranted. Upon that officer is devolved the duty of examining and deciding upon the testimony presented by Chinese persons claiming the right to enter the United States, but in all cases of doubt it is his duty, as it is the usual practice of Collectors of Customs, to submit the case to the Secretary of the Treasury for his decision, with whom lies the ultimate responsibility for the enforcement of these laws and whose lawful instructions in the premises should be obeyed by Collectors without question.

"The department cannot concur in your view that the unauthorized practice, discontinued by its order of the 13th inst., of authenticating the certificates of the Chinese Consul at New-York by the signature and seal of the Collector should be resumed. Evidence is before the department in one case, where a Chinese person reported himself to be a member of a firm of Chinese merchants in New-York, and was so certified by the Chinese Consul at New-York, which certificate was duly authenticated by the seal of the Custom House and the signature of one of your deputies, when in point of fact the Chinese person who presented himself at the Custom House was another and entirely different person from the one named in the certificate. This man applied for admission at one of the frontier Custom Houses upon the certificate mentioned, which, according to your theory, would be conclusive evidence of his right to enter, inasmuch as the photograph was that of the person who presented himself, but it was not that of the person named in the certificate, who was a personage formerly residing in New-York and who was still in China. That many cases of this kind have occurred is beyond question, and the department sees no good reason for the continuance of a practice by your office which in instances like that mentioned only serves as an aid to those engaged in violating the law.

It is an ascertained fact that many hundreds of Chinese laborers have come into the country within the past year under the guise of merchants, students, actors, or other persons of the exempt class, aided in most cases by customs officers who were either corrupt or indifferent to their duty in the premises. It is my duty as it is my purpose to employ all the means under my control to enforce the law in good faith, and to that end I shall expect the cordial co-operation of all officers of the customs.
Respectfully yours,
J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

The correspondence which led up to Secretary Carlisle's closing letter to Collector Hendricks was made public this afternoon. The substance of the complaint against the administration of the New-York office is found in a long letter from Chinese Inspector J. Thomas Scharf to L. M. Montgomery, special agent in charge. The Inspector begins his letter or report by recalling his instruction to cordially co-operate with the Collector in the discharge of his duties. He says that he endeavored to do this, but that his "cordial co-operation" was not reciprocated by the Collector nor Acting Collector nor any officials with whom he had to join in investigations of incoming Chinese.

He had not received that "due respect" which the department directed should be paid to him, he said, nor had full opportunity been given him to investigate cases. He had been met almost step by step with obstruction; the Chinese inspection was not properly transacted, and the customs officials were unwilling to give information that would lead to the enforcement of the exclusion law.

The Inspector tells how the now celebrated Lee Yit case originated, being the case to which the Secretary had reference in the latter part of his letter, and he asserts that as a result of his action in that case he was not informed when steamers would land Chinese nor was he assisted in his duties in any respect. When he requested information from the Collector on this point he received no reply. In the course of an interview the Collector told him that he would use his own judgment without regard to the department and he would not obey departmental instructions if they conflicted with his view of the law. He had some discretion and purposed to exercise it.

The Inspector tells of how alleged Chinese merchants landed subsequently, although he had declared that they were not merchants, did not reside at the places mentioned in their passports, and were not known to the parties to whom they made reference. He says that no effort is made to verify passports or to identify the holders, and asserts that the Chinese in the four months occupied in their passage to this country can and do easily familiarize themselves with the answers they must necessarily return to meet the description.

Thus the burden of proof is placed upon the Government officials like himself. He cites a case of a Chinese firm which has no actual existence in New-York engaged in importing students. In conclusion, he says that he is snubbed by the officials, that the Collector has placed him on trial and tried to make him appear ridiculous, instead of investigating the officials charged by him in his report of the 15th with official misconduct; that he has been threatened with libel and slander suits, and "one scoundrel so far forgot himself as to threaten me in my office unless I observed silence in regard to one of his satellites in the Custom House."

The next chapter in the correspondence is furnished by a letter from Collector Hendricks to Secretary Carlisle dated July 28. The Collector refers to Inspector Scharf's report of the 15th and takes up in detail the Lee Yit case. He says that Lee Yit was admitted by Special Deputy Collector Couch, acting as Collector in his absence. He declares that Mr. Couch examined documentary evidence, as well as Lee Yit himself, Lee Kee, a well-known importer, and William A. Brown, a Custom House broker, and also heard what Mr. Scharf had to present.

He transmits Mr. Couch's report and expresses satisfaction with his action, which he considers was proper and the only one he could have taken in the premises. The Collector states that he has since submitted Lee Yit's certificate to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mr. Torrance, who witnessed the certificate, states that Lee Yit's was personally presented to him and vouched for by well-known business men. Mr. Hendricks refuses to subscribe to Mr. Scharf's doctrine, that because the Collector at Burlington had refused Lee Yit entry the Collector at New-York was bound to do the same, and adds that he does not consider that a misstatement as to exact residence, if such were made, would bar out a returning Chinaman otherwise entitled to reentry.

He contradicts the Inspector in several minor points and says that the latter admitted the identity of Lee Yit before Mr. Couch had rendered a decision and told Lee Yit that he could go. He calls attention to the fact that to have refused the entry would have required him to discredit the Chinese Consul at New-York, the American Consul at Hongkong, the Chinese and United States Consuls General at Havana, and the Spanish authorities at that port, with very much other weighty evidence.

Mr. Hendricks holds that to prevent by unwarranted means the entry of persons entitled to the privilege would be dishonorable to himself and to the Government. He pays a tribute to the zeal and efficiency of Messrs. Dunn and Gunner, and declares that no one has been admitted without proper certificates and thorough examination.

He shows that 409 Chinamen were admitted at New-York during the last fiscal year, and therefore declares that the Inspector's allegation that hundreds of Chinese have been smuggled into port is too preposterous to require an answer. Relative to the Department's suggestion that he cordially co-operate with the Chinese Inspectors, the Collector remarks "that it would appear from Mr. Scharf's statements that he is not a person entitled to confidence or respect, or one with whom any but the most strained relations can exist."

Accompanying Mr. Hendricks's letter is the report of Mr. Couch, reciting in great detail the circumstances attending Lee Yit's admission, quoting copiously from the evidence produced to justify his action of admitting him, and entering a sweeping denial of the charge that there was adverse criticism against the Treasury Department and improper conduct in the case.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—Chinese Inspector J. Thomas Scharf spent Sunday at his home here and left for New-York this morning. In an interview he said:

"You perhaps know that I was the first Democrat appointed to office under the present Administration in the New-York Custom House, and the other employes being mainly Republicans, I was naturally looked upon as an intruder, and when I submitted my report on July 15 criticising the manner in which the Custom House had been run the Republicans immediately pounced upon me and took revenge in the Republican press of New-York.

"Numerous unpleasant matters have turned up. I was charged with being appointed to the Custom House to create trouble by Mr. Tingle. I did not even know Mr. Tingle, but nevertheless I could hardly get them convinced that I was not representing him."

Collector Hendricks said last night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel that the letter criticising his actions, though signed by Secretary Carlisle, had been written by Special Agent A. K. Tingle.

"Mr. Tingle and Mr. Scharf have been conducting their correspondence through the newspapers," he said. "The facts in the case are that Mr. Tingle is doing just what he did when the last Republican Administration came into power. He is trying to make himself solid with the party in power."

ARCHBISHOP LATAS OF ZANTE.

Distinguished Prelate of the Greek Church on His Way to Chicago.

Dionysius Latas, Archbishop of Zante, is in town with his secretary, the Rev. Homer Peratis, and is a guest at the St. Denis Hotel.

The Archbishop is one of the best-known prelates in Greece, and is on his way to Chicago to attend the religious congress. While not a fluent talker, he can make himself readily understood in English. He is a handsome man of medium height, and dresses in a most peculiar and noticeable manner.

He wears a red skirt of heavy material. It is very wide at the bottom. Over his shoulders hangs a purple cape. His hat is of silk. It is without a brim, is rather higher than the ordinary silk hat, and is several inches wider at the top than at the base. A heavy gold chain hangs about his neck, and suspended from it is a medallion of gold, upon which is painted in delicate colors a representation of Christ upon the Cross.

The Archbishop spoke freely to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

"This is indeed a most wonderful country," he said earnestly. "I have always admired the free institutions and the progress of the United States. I do not speak your language as well as I would wish. I have not been in England for twenty-five years, but I have talked to the American missionaries in my country.

"I preached yesterday in the little Greek church in this city, and it reminded me of the little churches I preached in years ago when I was an Archimandrite. I have been the Archbishop of Zante for ten years."

The Archbishop was not inclined to have much faith in the report that the Roman Catholic and the Greek Churches would unite.

"The discussion of the question all arose from a casual remark on the subject by one of the Roman Catholic Cardinals at a recent gathering in Jerusalem," he said.

Archbishop Latas also said that the report that King George of Greece intended to abdicate was wholly without foundation.

The Archbishop is a man of liberal views, and has succeeded in arousing his own Church from a state of comparative apathy. He intends to oppose the persecution of Jews if the subject comes up at Chicago.

Pastor Montgomery Is Relieved.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held last evening in the Trinity Presbyterian Church, Marcy and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, to act upon the resignation of the Rev. Joseph H. Montgomery, pastor of that church. The resignation had already been accepted by the church organization, and after some discussion by the members of the Brooklyn Presbytery last evening, it was unanimously voted to declare the pulpit of the Trinity Presbyterian Church vacant after the first Sunday in September.

The cause of the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery was stated by him to his congregation to be the lack of success in building up a flourishing organization. He was installed pastor three years ago, succeeding the Rev. Lyman D. Calkins, now at Far Rockaway. The church is a small one and its congregation limited in numbers. Strenuous efforts were made to retain him as its pastor, but he asked to be relieved of the burden which he had carried since his installation.

Death of Mrs. Rachel A. Barker.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—A private dispatch from Richmond, Va., brings news of the death this morning of Rachel A. Barker, widow of Joseph F. Barker of the Boston *Transcript* staff. Mrs. Barker never fully recovered from the shock caused by her husband's death at the Federal Street fire in January last. For weeks after that disaster she was dangerously ill. On becoming strong enough to leave her home in Cambridge she visited her parents and sister in Richmond. Such gain as the change of scene may have brought proved, however, only temporary, and her death had for some time been expected.

The body will be brought to Boston for burial beside that of her husband in Holy Cross Cemetery, Malden.

Bank Teller Fardon Not Ready to Talk.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—Three of Bank Teller Abram Fardon's friends visited the county jail to-day to consult with him as to his guilt or innocence of the robbery of $10,650 from the First National Bank.

Fardon is said to have intimated that he is innocent and that when the true inwardness of the theft is made known others will be dragged into the net.

G. A. Hobart, President of the Board of Directors, and Cashier E. T. Pell still insist that Fardon took the money.

Run Down in the Bay by a Tug.

Thomas Phant of 153 Degraw Street, Jacob Hewes of 165 Warren Street, and John Kelly of 500 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, hired a rowboat in the Erie Basin yesterday afternoon and started to row for open water.

As they were passing through the gap the tug A. C. Nicholson collided with their boat and all were thrown into the water. Hewes and Kelly were picked up, but Phant sank before assistance could reach him and was drowned.

Nicolai I. Soon to Leave Us.

The Russian iron-clad Nicolai I. will, according to the statements of Port Captain R. Ducker, commanding that ship, sail from New-York on Aug. 8 next.

She will proceed, it is said, from New-York direct for Cadiz, Spain, whence, unless counter orders are received, she will proceed to Toulon, France.

German Financiers in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 31.—It is authoritatively announced that the visit of the German financiers, Messrs. Noetslin and Gloner, has no connection with the transfer to European capitalists of the Tehuantepec National Railway property by the Mexican Government. The visit relates to the loan proposed on the part of the Government.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

FIVE WARDS ON A PICNIC

THE JOHN F. AHEARN ASSOCIATION HAS ITS ANNUAL OUTING.

Twenty Thousand of the Popular Senator's Friends Show Their Appreciation of Him by Accepting His Hospitality—Six Barges and Two Steamboats Carried Them to Washington Park—Whole Families Were There and Enjoyed Various Kinds of Pleasures.

The biggest pleasure party that ever left this city, by way of the water at least, was the twentieth annual invitation excursion of the John F. Ahearn Association yesterday, when six barges and two steamboats, all crowded with holiday-makers, were picked up by two tugs at the foot of Clinton Street, East River, and taken to Washington Park, on the Hudson.

The popular Senator's pleasure trip is an affair of annual expectation to his constituents, and believing that the best way of showing their appreciation of his good qualities lies in accepting and making the most of his hospitality the inhabitants of five wards—for there are five in Senator Ahearn's district—always turn out in force to honor their hosts.

That the latter have a pretty big contract in caring for them was proved yesterday. The crowds began pouring down to the dock as early as 8 o'clock in the morning and the large squad of police stationed there had a hard job to handle them.

From 8 to 10 the Ahearns, as they call themselves, came down to that dock in battalions till it seemed as if the whole five wards must have been left bare of inhabitants. At 11 o'clock they were still coming, married men and women with their whole brood, like young ducklings, along with them, young men and young women, girls of all ages, sizes, and descriptions, and the multitudinous, copper-lunged east-side small boy. When, at 11:30, with Senator Ahearn, one of the latest comers, safe aboard and the centre of an admiring constituency, the barges Caledonia, Myers, Haskett, Coxsackie, Columbia, and Morton and the two steamboats Bay Queen and Mayflower cast off in care of the tugs Idlewild and Neptune, with four bands blaring away in utter defiance of each other, a man who made the circuit of all the vessels would have guessed the number of their occupants at anywhere from 10,000 to 20,000.

Each of the 700 members of the John F. Ahearn Association had twenty-five tickets to distribute among his friends. The tickets were accepted to be used, and each of these tickets was a sort of all-round family affair, good not only for a man, but for his wife, his olive branches, large and small, his mother-in-law even.

A committee, more active and effective than most committees, consisting of Bernard Downing, President of the association; Charles D. Perry, its Vice President; Thomas F. Lilly, John L. Sullivan, George B. McPherson, Patrick J. Dinan, Thomas D. Ryan, Thomas J. Hayes, Peter F. Halpin, Timothy J. Hurley, and Charles J. O'Brien, kept excellent order on the barges, nipping in the bud incipient quarrels among the young men, and keeping a strong hand on all disorder or threatening unpleasantness.

Men well known in local politics, and even in wider political spheres, were thick as peas on board the barges. The two "Tims," notably Timothy Dry-Dollar Sullivan and Timothy Justinian Campbell, looking fresher than ever since his rescue from the imputation of his being an author, exchanged the compliments of the day and discussed the meaning of the term "political picnic."

Judge Goldfogle and ponderous ex-Alderman Clancy were there too, with ex-County Clerk Keenan, Alderman Noonan, Assemblyman Roche, Judge Newburger, ex-Alderman Dowling, and very much present Alderman Flynn. Others were Police Captain Stephenson, Fire Chief Ahearn, Timothy Ryan, Charles J. Spies, Michael H. Looney, William H. Childs, John J. Curran, John J. Beattie, William Atwell, John Barnett, William J. Bradley, Owen Connelly, John R. Collins, M. J. Sullivan, Ellis Van Clief, John W. Sheehan, Hugh O'Reilly, William J. O'Shea, Dr. S. Martin, and Charles Weill.

The sail to Washington Park passed very quickly, what with the dancing, an elaborate order of which had been prepared; what with the disposing of the contents of the innumerable picnic baskets, and what with the beer, of which the supply seemed to be limitless.

It got in its effect late in the day on the young men—very young men, most of them—who waged war on the hay-colored fluid with such fervor during the greater part of the day and were to be seen on the return trip disposed in retired spots of the decks of the various barges in wearied and hardly conventional attitudes.

The story at the beautiful grove on the shore of the Hudson which is known as Washington Park was short, but it served for a good deal of pleasure and a good deal more of *al fresco* lunching. Many, especially the younger ones, took advantage of the chance for a dip in the river, while the girls wandered in the woods picking flowers and the fragrant mint.

Two hours or more were consumed in getting the people aboard again, and the tugs began pulling at their heavy burdens on the return journey about 4 o'clock. The second part of the dancing programme, much singing of songs of "After the Ball" type, and more beer, of course, passed the time away, and by 8 o'clock the excursionists, tired out and weary, passed down the pier at Clinton Street between two lines, each three ply thick, of the men, boys, and girls who hadn't been able to get away.

A New Catholic Church.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 31.—The cornerstone of the new Roman Catholic Church at Westshokan was laid with imposing ceremonies yesterday afternoon by Archbishop Corrigan. Among those who assisted were Bishop McDonnell, the Very Rev. Edward McKenna of Westchester County, the Very E. M. Sweeney of this city, the Rev. Eugene McKenna of West Hurley, and the Rev. James N. Connelly.

The church was started largely through the influence of Mrs. J. W. Wentworth of New-York, who has a beautiful Summer home at the head waters of the Rondout Creek in Ulster County. She and Mr. Wentworth were present at the ceremony.

Kansas Women Desire to Vote.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 31.—The results of the vote taken last Thursday in all of the school districts of the State have become known. This election was considered a test of the desire of women for universal suffrage, as they could vote at this election only. The women polled more than 100 per cent. more votes than at any previous election, which, they claim, proves the wishes of their sex for full suffrage.

The leaders were strenuous in their efforts to induce the women to turn out, and the result has been equal to their most sanguine expectations.

Claimed to be Alderman McCarthy.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., July 31.—A middle-aged man, who said he was Alderman McCarthy of New-York, was arrested on Surf Avenue early this morning for driving in a reckless manner.

When arraigned in the Police court the prisoner told Justice Sutherland that he was not the Alderman, but was Michael Rearden of 87 West Street, New-York, and a very intimate friend of the city father. The horse he abused, he said, was Alderman McCarthy's best trotter. The prisoner paid a fine of $5.

Poisoned Fish in Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., July 31.—Nearly all the fish in the Passaic River between Passaic Falls and the Straight Street bridge have died since Saturday for want of fresh water, the poisonous sewage from the numerous silk-dyeing houses remaining in the water.

A complaint was made to the Board of Health against fishermen selling wagonloads of dead and poisoned fish in the Italian districts.

Killed His Wife and Three Children.

ANTIGO, Wis., July 31.—William Nunemacher, a farmer, yesterday killed his wife and babe and two sons aged five and three years, respectively, by dashing out their brains. He then plunged head first from a window in an attempt to kill himself. He is still alive, but paralyzed. Cause, fear of starvation.

MR. GAYNOR WANTS NO OFFICE.

His Fight Has for Its Motive Only a Desire for Right and Justice.

One of the principal troubles with which W. J. Gaynor has had to contend in his unselfish efforts to purify the municipal administration of Brooklyn has been the small-minded people who have persistently accused him of trying to get the anti-machine Mayoralty nomination.

Doing nothing themselves to check the ringsters in control of the city's affairs, they sought to excuse their inactivity and prevent others lending their aid to the work by harping constantly on the same old string—that Mr. Gaynor was making a fight on the corrupt machine to advance his own political fortunes.

To these insinuations Mr. Gaynor has studiously refused to pay any attention. It seems, however, that on the eve of his departure for Europe to seek much-needed rest he wrote a letter to his stanch friend and supporter, William Ziegler, which contains a complete refutation of the Mayoralty ambitions imputed to him.

Mr. Ziegler yesterday gave out this letter for publication. It is dated on the steamship Paris, at Sandy Hook, July 26, and reads:

MY DEAR MR. ZIEGLER: Owing to the many little details which occupied my time, I was not able to answer your kind letter before going abroad, so I shall send these few hasty words off by the pilot. I thank you. You have always understood me, though doubtless many have not. I have aspired to nothing. I have been and am a candidate for no place. I have had and have no motive save to bring about intelligence, honesty, manliness, and fidelity to the people in the politics and government of Brooklyn. I could not sit silent in the face of gross wrongs to the rent payers and taxpayers of Brooklyn with whom my lot is cast. That is all.

If this is to hurt me in the end, I am content. I leave you to speak for me now. You may show this letter to all who inquire, so that it may be absolutely and finally known that I did not and do not want anything. There are pitiful little souls who cannot understand this, but I cannot help it. If my future has been hurt by the course which I took, be it so; again I am content. I shall, at all events, have ever abiding with me the sense of right. When I started out in life in Brooklyn I had a reverent faith in Almighty God, and was content to leave my future in His hands. I have not lost that feeling yet and trust that I never shall. And now, my friend of friends, good-by. Your loyalty to me I never can forget. Nor can I ever forget that from the very start I was understood by the industrial people of Brooklyn. They knew my motives and gave me their support. They are themselves born and trained to unselfishness and loyalty to right and fair play, and are able to understand these qualities in others. But I must close. I have not had time to weigh or choose my words in writing this, but trust that I have said nothing to make you feel that I go away despondent or melancholy.
Sincerely yours, W. J. GAYNOR.
To WILLIAM ZIEGLER, Esq.

BROOKLYN VALUATIONS RAISED.

An Increase of $19,384,804 in the Real Estate on the Tax Lists.

President Wilson of the Brooklyn Board of Assessors yesterday issued the following table showing the assessed valuation of property in Brooklyn, by wards, for the current year, compared with last year:

Wards.	1892.	1893.
First	$31,299,500	$31,550,619
Second	5,986,268	6,001,960
Third	16,071,260	17,036,740
Fourth	13,156,530	12,387,183
Fifth	5,671,876	5,680,470
Sixth	18,760,500	18,877,317
Seventh	25,283,520	25,507,248
Eighth	15,052,910	14,768,921
Ninth	8,639,110	22,452,451
Tenth	18,062,620	18,250,087
Eleventh	14,071,400	14,313,570
Twelfth	12,861,110	13,07,4096
Thirteenth	16,304,566	17,303,860
Fourteenth	10,312,500	10,641,400
Fifteenth	7,477,120	7,594,380
Sixteenth	11,191,330	11,821,780
Seventeenth	18,189,160	18,708,080
Eighteenth	6,264,580	7,142,095
Nineteenth	20,128,410	19,957,740
Twentieth	21,093,552	21,500,604
Twenty-first	20,788,750	21,433,337
Twenty-second	41,288,910	32,758,887
Twenty-third	27,514,645	42,959,565
Twenty-fourth	12,285,450	13,211,572
Twenty-fifth	32,327,251	19,812,877
Twenty-sixth	18,428,688	16,392,595
Twenty-seventh	10,604,207	11,006,662
Twenty-eighth	16,996,650	19,351,060
Total	$467,112,382	$486,497,186

The total net increase for the year is $19,384,804.

The total of personal property for 1892 was $16,625,947, and for 1893 was $19,523,170, giving a net increase of $2,897,223.

The decrease in the Eighth Ward of $283,789 is due to the reapportionment, as is also the increase in the Ninth Ward of $13,000,000, the loss in the Twenty-second of $9,000,000, and in the Twenty-fifth Ward of over $12,000,000.

MIZPAH CIRCLE GETS NO MONEY.

Countess De Vandricourt's Bequest for the "Home for the Blind" Void.

Judge Bartlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, decided that the will of the late Countess Catherine E. De Vandricourt, bequeathing to the "Home for the Blind in the City of Brooklyn" about $9,000, should be set aside.

The deceased was the widow of the Comte De Vandricourt, who was at one time connected with the legation at Washington. She died in 1891. In her will she disinherited her nephew and niece, William M. Davis and Catherine E. Benham. Her estate was valued at $10,000. She bequeathed $200 to Cypress Hill Cemetery, to be applied toward keeping her grave in order, and $500 to Mrs. Eona Searing of Glen Cove. The residue of the estate was bequeathed to the "Home for the Blind."

Mizpah Circle claimed that organization should receive the money, because it was the intention of its members to build a home for the blind and the Countess was aware of that fact.

Judge Bartlett said, as there was no such home in existence the Countess could not bequeath money to it, and it will now go to the disinherited nephew and niece.

Brooklyn Lawyer Arrested.

Charles E. Burke, a young Brooklyn lawyer, was arrested yesterday. He is accused by John Mulholland of Bradhurst Avenue, this city, of passing a worthless check for $543 on him in payment of a debt.

Mr. Mulholland says that Feb. 4 Burke gave him the check, which was drawn on the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn. He passed it on to M. F. Madden of 51 Leonard Street, who cashed it. Mr. Madden deposited it in the People's Bank, and the Mechanics' Bank returned it with a statement that Burke had no account there.

Camp Low Can Accommodate 3,000.

Surgeon-General Wyman of the United States Marine Hospital Service yesterday completed a two days' inspection of the cholera detention station at Camp Low, Sandy Hook. He was assisted by Surgeons Ballache, Armstrong, Wheeler, and Kenyon.

The Surgeon-General is of the opinion that 3,000 people can now be accommodated at Camp Low.

Think the Court Repair Bills Excessive.

Mayor Boody, Controller Corwin, and City Auditor Weber of Brooklyn are investigating bills aggregating $20,000 for repairs and other things in and about Justice Haggerty's court, in Myrtle Avenue.

They say the bills are excessive, if not entirely fraudulent, and they will not order payment until they are satisfied that the city has received full value for the outlay.

Plenty of Apollinaris Water.

It has been stated that nothing but mineral waters from Wisconsin can be had at the World's Fair grounds. This is incorrect, for Apollinaris water can be secured in all parts of the grounds, and the exhibit of this spring water is a most excellent one. The Apollinaris Company has a concession authorizing the sale of its water.

No Strike on the Marblehead.

President N. F. Palmer, Jr., of the N. F. Palmer, Jr., Iron Works, said yesterday the report that the men engaged on the new United States cruiser Marblehead were about to strike was erroneous.

Counterfeit Quarters at Coney Island.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., July 31.—There were a large number of counterfeit twenty-five-cent coins here to-day. The coins are the best imitation seen in many years. In weight and sound they are like the genuine, but the color is a little darker.

As far as we are concerned, the tennis season is pretty well advanced, so what we have left of a few sorts of tennis and seashore striped and checked serges go for about half.

Coats, $5.
Vests, $1.50.
Trousers, $3.50.

These, with some white and fancy wash vests, marked down to $1.50, are at Prince Street only.

A good comfortable lot of blue and black serges and featherweight clothing at all stores—negligee shirts, straw hats, and russet shoes, too.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

MATTINGS.

JAPANESE AND CHINA STRAW.
OUR OWN DIRECT IMPORTATION,
In Rare and Novel Effects, (not to be found elsewhere,) White, Red Check, and fancy patterns,
From $5.00 Per Roll of 40 Yards.
A line of fine fancy Damask patterns, odd pieces, at the uniform price of
$7.50 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.
Worth $15 Per Roll.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FISHER AND LOGAN PENITENT

BOTH APOLOGIZE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Regret Expressed by Each for His Share in the Riot of Last Week—Mr. Gladstone Expresses Satisfaction and Is Willing to Let the Matter Drop—Mr. Balfour Concurs—Protest by Justin McCarthy that Irish Members Did Not Cause the Trouble.

LONDON, July 31.—In the House of Commons to-day Prime Minister Gladstone, replying to a question asked by Mr. John Lloyd Wharton, (Conservative,) member for the Ripon Division of Yorkshire, which was prompted by the hand-to-hand conflict that occurred in the House last Thursday night, said that doubtless it would be for the general convenience of the House and in the interests of good order if an arrangement should be arrived at by means of which the supporters of the Government and the members of the Opposition might sit on opposite sides of the House. Mr. Gladstone added that he had no power in the matter.

William Hunter, (Liberal,) member for North Aberdeen, then asked if Mr. Gladstone had taken into consideration the injury done the honor and dignity of the House, and if the assaults committed by members on Thursday evening were to be allowed to pass without punishment being inflicted upon the offenders. He also inquired what action would be taken if he moved the appointment of a committee to inquire into and report on the matter.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he would probably answer the questions to-morrow.

Henry Labouchère, the well-known Radical member, referred to the statement made in the *Pall Mall Gazette* by Mr. William Fisher, (Conservative,) member for Fulham, with reference to his assault upon John William Logan, (Liberal,) member for South Leicestershire. He suggested that Mr. Logan be permitted to reply to Mr. Fisher's statement.

Speaker Peel said he thought it would conduce to a peaceful solution of the matter if both Mr. Fisher and Mr. Logan addressed the House.

Mr. Fisher, amid cries of "Logan!" "Logan!" arose and expressed deep regret for the part he had taken in the affray. He thought, he said, that Mr. Logan intended to assault him or Mr. Carson, and it was for this reason that he mixed up in the trouble. He was greatly distressed at having created disorder in the House.

Mr. Logan then emphatically denied that he had intended to assault any one, and said he deeply regretted he had been concerned in the affair.

Mr. Gladstone said that the explanations were satisfactory to him and he hoped the matter would be allowed to drop.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, and Justin McCarthy, leader of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary Party, also expressed themselves as satisfied. Mr. McCarthy, however, protested against the idea that the row was due to the Irish members.

CHOLERA RAGING IN RUSSIA.

Great Increase in Cases and Deaths—The News from Naples.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—Official returns that have just been issued show a marked increase in the ravages of cholera in the parts of the empire where the disease is epidemic.

The figures show that from July 9 to July 22 there were in the Government of Podolia 1,165 cases and 350 deaths as against 499 cases and 122 deaths the week preceding. In the Government of Orel, from July 16 to July 22, there were 234 cases and 91 deaths as against 148 cases and 52 deaths the previous week. In the Government of Toola there were 77 cases and 19 deaths from July 16 to July 22. In the preceding week there were only 31 cases and 8 deaths. In Moscow, from July 16 to July 22, there were 72 cases and 21 deaths.

The epidemic exists, though, in less severe form in the Governments of Viatka, Kazan, Riazan, Oofa, and Simbeersk.

LONDON, July 31.—Despite the denials that have been made as to the presence of cholera in Naples, the following figures are published as to the number of cases of the disease and deaths in that city:

"From July 20 to July 28 there were 292 cholera cases registered in the city and 157 deaths. The daily average was 37 cases and 17 deaths. On July 22, 45 fresh cases and 24 deaths were reported. The number of cases and deaths has declined since then."

Bismarck Only a Spectator Now.

BERLIN, July 31.—While passing through Hanover, on his way to Kissingen, Prince Bismarck was presented with an address by the municipal authorities. In replying to the address, the Prince said that if it was true that he was ill to-day, he could say that he was less so than when he was in office.

He had withdrawn from the political scene, and now made his criticisms merely as a spectator. His aim in life had been to secure German unity, and this had been attained in the highest grade.

He could not in these early days have supposed that as a former Prussian Minister and ex-Chancellor of the empire he would have been given such a warm reception in Hanover. He was all the more gratified at the welcome extended to him, as it expressed the contentment with which the people accepted the past.

The New Cunarder Lucania.

LONDON, July 31.—The new Cunarder Lucania, sister ship to the Campania, was safely taken down the Clyde to-day and will proceed around Ireland on her preliminary trial trip Aug. 9. The Lucania will be commanded by Capt. Horatio McKay, late of the Umbria. It is announced that the ship will sail from Liverpool Sept. 2 on her maiden voyage to New-York.

PAGES 9-10. TUESDAY, The New-York Times. AUGUST 1, 1893. PAGES 9-10.

BANKER OR LABOR IMPORTER

GRANITE CUTTERS THINK W. H. BARILATI IS BOTH.

They Charge Him with Conducting a Labor Bureau Without a License—It is Claimed He Contracted to Supply Stonecutters, and Also to Get Marble Carvers from Italy—Evidence in Court Against Him—Other Italian Bankers Supposed to be Contract Labor Importers.

When the Senate Committee on Immigration, of which David B. Hill is Chairman, was in session in this city some months ago evidence was given before it tending to show that a number of Italian bankers here were engaged in the importation of contract labor, and that each of these bankers conducted an Italian banking business mainly as a cover for the illegal importation business.

The committee found it difficult to get direct evidence of these facts, however. The result of the investigation was so incomplete and unsatisfactory that Senator Hill authorized William Earle, clerk of the committee, to go to work secretly to obtain evidence, if he could, that the Italian bankers were engaged in illegal business.

As a result of Mr. Earle's investigations, in connection with R. J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Union, W. H. Barilati of 50 Mulberry Street was charged in the Tombs Police Court yesterday with keeping an intelligence office without a license from the Mayor.

Justice Martin became so interested in the case that, although yesterday was his last day for holding court at the Tombs, he said he would finish hearing the case at 2 o'clock to-morrow. Ex-District Attorney John W. Goff appeared for the complainants, and the defense was in the hands of ex-Judge Stephen S. Blake and Counselor Herman Frank.

The complainants presented their full case yesterday, their principal witnesses being Mr. Earle and Mr. O'Brien. From their testimony it appears that Earle and O'Brien went in company to Mr. Barilati's banking house, where Mr. Earle represented himself as S. A. Redding of Norwich, Conn., and said he was looking for granite cutters. "Redding" introduced O'Brien as his foreman, and said he wanted to get forty stonecutters and fifteen first-class marble carvers from Italy—he did not want marble carvers from New-York—and asked Mr. Barilati if he could procure the men.

Barilati said he could get the men from Italy, but it would take some time to do it. The stonecutters could be had at once. A few days Mr. Earle later received a postal card saying:

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1893.

DEAR SIR: Will you kindly call Saturday noon at 10 o'clock in reference to the stonecutters, and oblige, yours very truly, W. H. B. & CO.

Accordingly, he went to Mr. Barilati's "Saturday noon at 10 o'clock," and Mr. Barilati told him he could furnish the stonecutters from New-York, but feared he could not get the marble carvers from Italy within the time they were needed. Barilati agreed to furnish the men for $1 each. O'Brien gave him $10 on account, and took a receipt.

The next day O'Brien went again to Barilati's office and met twenty-five or thirty Italian granite cutters. O'Brien was told the men would meet him at 5 o'clock at the pier.

O'Brien then went to the office of the Mayor's Marshal, and Officer McCue was detailed to go with him to the pier. At 5 o'clock seven Italian granite cutters appeared at the pier in charge of Barilati's office boy, a lad named Barcioni. The boy said Mr. Barilati would get twenty more men the next day. O'Brien, the boy said, must pay $10 more on account. O'Brien paid the $10 in the officer's presence and took a receipt from the boy written on the back of one of Barilati's business cards. Then Officer McCue arrested the boy, and afterward Barilati and Sylvestro.

This testimony for Banker Barilati yesterday was a general denial that Barilati conducted any labor-bureau business, or any business except banking. Ward Detective O'Rourke testified that he had known Barilati for a number of years, had helped him in his business, and had never seen anything of the nature of labor-bureau business done in his place.

Detective Samuel Price, now of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, but formerly on duty in Barilati's neighborhood, testified that he knew the man and his place well, and that he was perfectly sure nothing but a banking business was done there.

"What makes you think so?" asked Mr. Goff.

"Well, there is no sign displayed of any business but a banking business."

"But the other business is illegal, and they would not be likely to advertise it," said Mr. Goff. "Did you ever see a sign out calling attention to a disorderly house?"

"No, Sir."

"Nor to a gambling house?"

"No, Sir."

"Then, because you have seen no such sign, you do not believe there are any gambling houses in New-York?"

"No, Sir; I have never known of any."

This testimony ended Mr. Price's examination. The defense concede the fact that Mr. Barilati had no license to conduct an employment bureau, but claim he did not do so. If he should be found to have done so, the penalty is only a small fine.

The prosecution regard this case as important only as a possible reason for further legislation in the matter of labor bureaus and imported contract labor. The Granite Cutters' Union will try to have the offense charged against Mr. Barilati made a misdemeanor if the union wins this case.

A POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

Lost His Life While Attempting to Arrest Two Suspected Men.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 31.—Detective James Harvey was in the act of making an arrest this morning of two suspected men, when one of them turned around and, drawing a revolver, shot the detective in the head, killing him instantly. Harvey was carried to the police station, and officers at once went in pursuit of the assassins, who ran over Warren Street Bridge and up James Street, followed by hundreds of excited men on foot and in such conveyances as could be forced into service.

One of the pursued men turned off James Street to North Salina, while the other continued up James to Pearl, just east of the Alhambra Rink, and thence into Lock Street, where he was captured. He was taken to the police station, followed by the angry and excited crowd, and yells of "Lynch him!" "Lynch him!" went up.

The man gave his name as George A. Barnes, but refused to say where he resided. His companion has not been captured. There is some doubt expressed as to whether the man captured is the man who shot the officer. Detective Harvey had been a member of the police force since 1869.

The men are supposed to be the burglars who have been operating in Central New-York for the last two months.

Will Lack Pupils for the School.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 31.—The difficulty between the Halifax School Board and Archbishop O'Brien over the question of the ownership of the schools for Catholic children has assumed a new phase. Hitherto the school buildings attended by Catholic children have been owned by the Archbishop. Now the board proposes to erect a new school for the Catholic children of the North End, and asserts the principle of the city's owning all its school buildings.

The parents of the children for whom the school is to be erected have signed a document indorsing the policy and action of Archbishop O'Brien, and pledging themselves not to send their children to the new school. The result will be that the board will erect an expensive new building for which there will be no pupils, while the Archbishop will himself employ and pay new teachers for the present North End Catholic school.

Boundary Lines Cause Bloodshed.

OAXACA, Mexico, July 31.—There has been trouble for some time between the towns of Mazaltepec and Tejalapa, this State, over the question of boundary lines. These differences have caused the development of two opposing factions of the rival towns and have resulted in a pitched battle between them. A number of people on both sides have been killed and many wounded.

The authorities here have been notified of the trouble, and a large detachment of State troops has been sent to quell the disturbance and prevent further bloodshed.

Fatal Attack While Bathing.

CONEY ISLAND, L. I., July 31.—Daniel Moller, a merchant of Dover, N. J., while in bathing this afternoon had an attack of heart disease, and died before medical attendance arrived. The deceased was fifty-eight years old.

He was attending the annual picnic of the Volunteer Firemen's Association of Dover.

SUMMER AMUSEMENTS.

Dancers, Singers, and Funny Men Amuse Many Pleasure Seekers.

No one cares to sit through serious plays when the weather is hot and cold drinks have special allurements. But every one enjoys a performance in which there is plenty of movement with now and then some of that light and airy nonsense which is enjoyed at times by the wisest men. That is the reason why the Eden Musée, Koster & Bial's, and the houses with roof-garden attachments are able to keep open all Summer long.

At Koster & Bial's, for instance, the large audience last night had an opportunity to hear and see a condensed version of Offenbach's "Bluebeard," made by Frederic Solomon, who seems to enjoy boiling down the great Frenchman's works. Mr. Solomon also enjoys enacting the principal rôles, with the assistance of Christine Blessing and the other members of the company. M. Dufour and Mlle. Hartley, Charles Hayden, the mimic; Lottie Collard, the vigorous soubrette; Wood and Shepard, the funny musicians; the Borani brothers, clever contortionists, and Big Frank, the boxing kangaroo, are still on the programme.

Away up on top of the American Theatre there is a bright and airy roof garden, where all kinds of fun and frivolity hold away while the audience in the theatre auditorium weeps over the woes of "The Prodigal Daughter," or gets excited over the horse race. The new-comers there last night were James B. Radcliffe and Fox and Barker, who introduced a funny skit called "The Countryman's Visit." Every one knows that a countryman in a variety show farce has a hard time of it, and his fortunes are sure to be laughable.

Maggie Cline, the stentorian vocalist, and John Kernell entered on the last week of their engagement. So far as the audience was concerned it seemed as if they would be welcome to stay all Summer. Lady Mansell sang a new song and wore some new clothing, and new features were introduced by the Belfrey sisters and Lily Landon. Mlle. Elvira, the juggler, and Mlle. Anna, with her trained pugs, continue to please. So does Prince Mignon, whose imitation of John Kernell is exceedingly funny. Last, but not least, must be mentioned the Frantz family, who are among the very cleverest acrobats ever seen in this city.

At the Eden Musée last night a startling novelty was introduced in the way of a "Delsarte dance," which consisted of movements, gestures, and posing by very prettily-formed women. This very unique movement was performed by Adgie Castillo's troupe of Mexican dancers. The leader of the troupe, Miss Adgie Castillo, is a graduate of the Delsarte school, and her trained assistants have been under her tuition for the past year. Their répertoire consisted of a historical extravaganza, entitled, "Wordless Poems," and some very pretty dances, in which perfect unity of body and limbs were principal features. Miss Adel Purvis Onri introduced some very startling innovations in her serpentine dance on a globe, during which she appeared in a magnificent new Worth gown for the first time. M. Delprade, the Parisian illusionist, also introduced some modern day prestidigitation, and Mlle. Zaida sang some new songs.

BREATHING SPOT FOR THE POOR.

Where Mothers and Children May Take Outings Under the Bartholdi Creche.

To meet the needs of poor children and their mothers, who cannot leave their homes to go to any of the more distant fresh-air resorts, the Department of Charities and Correction have allotted to the Bartholdi Crèche a very desirable spot on the western shore of Randall's Island, opposite East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

The advantages of this spot for the dwellers in the up-town tenement houses are manifest. If a mother finds that her babe is languishing from the Summer heat, she can take it immediately to the One Hundred and Twentieth Street landing, and there board the ferry to the island at any time from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

On the island, not far from the Infants' Hospital, is about an acre of ground reserved for just such cases. Near the bank of the river are large willows, under whose cool shade babies by the score may lie in hammocks stretched there for that purpose. There is plenty of room, besides, for older children, and boys and girls can romp and play at will.

Miss Fidelia Warner, a graduate of the New-York Infirmary Training School for Nurses, is the nurse in charge, and she has two assistant nurses under her. There is a cottage where the best milk obtainable is kept and sold at the rate of 3 cents a glass.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES found nearly 300 children and their mothers there yesterday. Miss Warner said she rarely had any difficulty either with mothers or children.

The Bartholdi Crèche is the outgrowth of a joint conference called by the Charity Organization Society, held in June, 1886, at which were representatives of St. George's Church, Grace Church, New-York City Mission Society, New-York Working Girls' Vacation Society, *Tribune* Fresh-Air Fund, St. John's Guild, New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, and the Children's Aid Society. In 1887 a large tent was put up on Bedlow's Island, and the next year a cottage. It was decided to honor Mr. Bartholdi by naming the crèche after him.

In 1891 the War Department was obliged to occupy all the space on Bedlow's Island, and the crèche was removed to Ward's Island, where it had a beautiful site. Last year the crèche was again obliged to move, and the present site was decided upon.

The charity is very much in need of money to carry on the work, and contributions are earnestly solicited. They should be sent to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer of the committee, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-Second Street.

CABLE CARS IN A BLOCKADE.

A Thread of the Cable Slipped the Grip and Caused Commotion in Broadway.

A runaway car on the cable line made a sensation in Broadway between Twenty-third and Thirty-first Streets yesterday afternoon. A tangled thread in the cable became fastened in the grip of Car No. 117, and John Carville, the gripman, could not drop the cable. Vehicles ahead of the car which could not get off the track were pushed along.

Seven cars moved in procession down the street. Crowds gathered along the sidewalks and amused themselves crying out warnings to pedestrians and teams to "Clear the track!" while the gripmen on the unmanageable cars kept the gongs sounding.

By the time the head of the line reached Thirty-first Street a telephone message had been sent to the power house and the cable was stopped.

The only damage done was the slight crushing in of the front and rear dashboards of several cars.

Car No. 21 of the line which runs to the Grand Street Ferry was caught between two cable cars. It was derailed, but the horses were soon attached and drew it around the blockade at the Thirtieth Street crossing.

Thinks the Bills Excessive.

Judge O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday refused to allow several bills presented against the estate of Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, who was recently adjudged a lunatic on the petition of her husband, Herbert C. Ayer.

The counsel in the case put in a bill for $1,275. The Judge thinks $500 is sufficient. Dr. Merton, who attended Mrs. Ayer, wants $145. Before this sum is allowed the Judge says he wants to know what the items are.

The three Commissioners who heard the testimony on which Mrs. Ayer was committed sat just one day, but they have put in a bill for $100 each. This the court says should be reduced just one half.

Will Hear Their Charges To-Day.

Inspector McAvoy declined yesterday to hear the complaint of Benjamin Kaufman of 191 Madison Street against Policeman Owen Sullivan of the Madison Street Station, owing to the absence of the policeman. He will give both sides a hearing at 9 o'clock this morning.

Kaufman charges the policeman with beating his wife until she was insensible. There had been a tenement-house fight and Policeman Sullivan had been called in to arrest Kaufman. Mrs. Kaufman, it is alleged, interfered.

What It Has Done for the Old Gentleman.

Have kept and sold Hires's root beer several years. I have drunk it exclusively this Summer. Am seventy-eight years old, and feel like a boy. It is ahead of sarsaparilla.

H. VAN WAGENEN, M. D.,
Darlington, Wis.

Will Inspect the Post Office.

At the request of Postmaster Dayton Sanitary Inspectors of the Health Department will to-day begin an inspection of the Post Office Building, the sanitary arrangements of which are said to be wholly unsatisfactory.

SATAN'S FORCES IN FLIGHT

FIFTY-ONE OF HIS FOLLOWERS TURN DESERTERS.

End of the Salvation Army's Summer Campaign at Prohibition Park with What the Leaders Call Glorious Results — Rousing Exhortations at a "Tongues of Fire" Assembly — Last Year's Record of Enthusiasm Said to Have Been Surpassed.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., July 31.—The Summer campaign of the Salvation Army ended to-night. The forces of Satan have been put to ignominious flight, and fifty-one persons who had been doing battle in the ranks of evil have deserted to the legions of salvation.

The campaign, the leaders say, has been successful beyond their hopes. Last year's record was surpassed, and the prospects for next year are very bright.

The attendance at the three meetings held to-day exceeded that at any of the previous meetings, and much greater fervor was shown. There was a good-sized crowd at the morning meeting, which was in charge of Capt. and Mrs. Findlay, who are in command of the Department of New-Jersey. The meeting was called a "Tongues of Fire" assembly, and certain it is that the valiant, enthusiastic, powerfully prayerful Colonel and his equally religious wife succeeded in making tongues of religious flame leap and crackle all over the auditorium.

The staff band was present at all the meetings, and when points of peculiar force were made or particularly potent lessons were to be conveyed, the loud-voiced horns and the noisy bass drum lent uproarious assistance to demonstrative Christianity.

The best meeting of the day was that held at 3 o'clock. The audience was large, and there was an unusual amount of vim and snap and eccentricity in its conduct. Adjt. Bell and the Newark garrison cadets led the meeting, and they eclipsed all others in their fervid zeal and eagerness to wrench or lure souls from the ranks of Satan.

As usual, the meeting opened with singing, and above the noise made by the seemingly frantic musicians could be heard the powerful voices of the brethren singing:

> "I come, dear Lord, to Thee,
> O come, dear Lord, to me.
> Wash me, cleanse me in Thy blood,
> That flowed on Calvary."

"O good Lord! Hallelujah! Bless him!" cried out Lieut. Peake, as he leaped up, brought his hands together, and then banged them on his knees, while his face took on an ecstatic expression.

The cadet who wielded the tambourine was on his feet, and high in the air went the jingling instrument.

"Praise the Lord!" he cried, as he caught the tambourine dexterously and thumped it again and again as an accompaniment to a general chorus of soulful ejaculations.

"Now, let us clap our hands and sing," said Adjt. Bell, and his request was complied with till the volume of sound became almost deafening, and brethren stood up, waved their arms, and shouted the notes until they became red in the face.

Then there was a volley of "Amens" and one of the cadets offered prayer. His arms waved this way and that and he swayed backward and forward, with his eyes closed and his head thrown far back. Scarcely a word could the audience hear, for choruses of devotional comment from all sides of the platform fairly drowned his fervent supplications.

Then there was more singing to Adjt. Bell's accompaniment on an accordion. And as that instrument squeaked out a doubtful and tremulous flow of notes a baby in the rear of the hall began to cry, while the singers, mistaking the babe's notes of distress for the chords that were to guide them, wandered uncertainly and sang:

> "O Saviour, I am coming
> I'm coming, I'm coming!
> O Saviour, I am coming
> I'm coming, dear Lord, to Thee!"

Prayer was next in order, and a brother wearing a flaming red shirt prayed with a "tongue of fire" that kindled enthusiasm all over the hall, and called out volley after volley of ejaculations.

"We want this to be a devil-beating time, O Lord," he said. "O God. grant that we may be a nuisance to the devil this afternoon. God, grant that we may make a hole in the walls of his kingdom."

Cadet Harrison was called upon for a song, and he responded with a will, the audience joining in the chorus. He sang to the air of "My Bonnie":

> "God's love, God's love,
> God's love is sufficient for me, for me;
> God's love, God's love
> God's love is sufficient for me."

Rural brethren were asked to tell their experiences, and they crowded each other in their zeal to impart the lessons they had learned. Some of them had been drunkards, some morally and others generally vicious, but all had interesting stories to tell of their salvation.

"I was possessed by an impatient devil," said a woman of sixty, "but God drove him out," and then a nervous cadet rushed forward and sang:

> "I don't care where they've gone to, gone to, gone to.
> I don't care where they've gone to,
> I haven't got them now."

Experiences being in order, a young Newark cadet, an excitable German, began thus:

"I did vant to die once, right avay kvick. It iss a good ting I am alife already yet. I vouldn't be ded now yet for anytings. I'm alife in Jesus all a time."

"That's it! Pour on the oil! Glory be to God! Praise Him!" cried the brethren.

"I'd feel like slugging the devil if he was here, and knocking him out so he wouldn't get up," said a red-shirted brother, and the cadets all howled themselves hoarse.

Ensign Wood, who has a history, told a little of it.

"I was born in England," he said, "convicted to Australia, escaped to Africa, worked my passage to America, went to California, and," he added with a joyful cry, "was converted in New-York."

Lieut. Peake was asked to sing and he did, putting into the music all the loud-voiced, hand-waving, dancing, gyrating enthusiasm he could command.

"Sing!" he cried to the audience, as he started something about a starry crown. "You all want a starry crown. The Lord is having them made for you now.

"Don't be afraid to tackle the devil," he said. "If you have on the armor of Christianity he can't jab you in the ribs."

Adjt. Bell asked for converts to come forward, and twelve responded, kneeling while the brethren sang:

> "Jesus, thy Saviour, is calling thee home,
> Calling to thee, calling to thee!
> Jesus, thy Saviour, is calling this day,
> Calling to thee."

The meeting ended after ten minutes of song and prayer.

There was a large attendance in the evening, and Adjt. Hunter and his wife, assisted by other members of the army, brought the campaign to a close. The meeting was called "Bringing in the Sheaves and Wind-up."

Distillers Must Settle Up.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The visit to Washington of Thomas H. Shirley of Louisville on behalf of the Western banks who are carrying loans upon whisky in bond was not successful. Mr. Shirley is a lawyer, and he represents in this matter banks in Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago, and Pittsburg.

He came to supplement the efforts of the committee of distillers who pleaded with Secretary Carlisle for an extension of the bonded period, but failed to convince the Secretary that he could grant their request.

Mr. Shirley has gone to New-York to try to raise the amount of money necessary to relieve the distillers and the banks. The whisky upon which tax will be due in a few days is that which went into bond in 1890, and a large sum of money will be necessary to relieve it.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day are the following:

New-York.—Miss Frances E. Olds, Cayuga; W. D. Norman, Genoa, and W. N. Baker, Meridian, all of Cayuga County; O. B. Howard, Constantia; B. W. Mott, Demster, and Isaac Hale, Mount Pleasant, all of Oswego County; C. I. Winant, Greenfield, and Edgar Snyder, Woodstock, both of Ulster County; E. R. Bloomer, South Sodus, Wayne County; A. La Duke, Star, Clinton County; J. H. Stephens, West Winfield, Herkimer County.

New-Jersey.—Martin Hull, Flatbrookville; John Downing, Port Oram; Edward Brophy, Skillman.

Connecticut.—W. L. Hayes, East Hartland.

Gov. Fishback Improving.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 31.—A dispatch received in this city to-day from Fort Smith, Ark., where Gov. Fishback has been reported as lying dangerously ill, says the Governor is so much improved that he will assume his official duties in a few days.

ANNA ORR STILL MISSING.

No Trace of the Young Woman Who Fled from Her Home.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 31.—No trace of missing Anna Gray Orr has been found. Since early Saturday evening, when she disappeared, her father and scores of neighbors and several members of the Police Department of this city have searched the woods and swamps in the vicinity of Castle View, which was her home.

Until last week Miss Orr had never known a day's illness. Friday she showed signs of indisposition with malarial symptoms, and a physician was called. He did not regard her condition as alarming. She was able to be about the house, but showed indications of nervousness, and she imagined that some of the men in her father's employ would attack her and cut off her hair.

Saturday evening she was in her room with her elder sister. Suddenly Miss Anna, who was partially disrobed, made a rush for the window, through which she jumped to the ground. She fled wildly across the fields, with her sister in pursuit. Once the latter succeeded in grasping her skirt, but Anna broke away, scaling fences in her flight as if there was no obstruction in the way. The father also started in pursuit, but was obliged to abandon the race.

The theory advanced is that the girl when she left the house in her delirium went blindly ahead without any thought of where she was going until she fell exhausted or was taken in by persons who have not as yet learned who she is.

Charles S. Orr, the father of the missing girl, was formerly a practicing lawyer in New-York City. A brother is a member of the *Evening Farmer* staff of this city. The fears are that Anna has thrown herself into the water. Several ponds in the vicinity of her home will be dragged to-morrow.

NEWS OF THE DERELICTS.

About Fifty of Them Floating in the Ocean Menacing Navigation.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Another of those wandering ocean derelicts which are such a menace to the mariner has been heard from. The bark Ocean originally appeared just north of the southern track of the western-bound steamers in September. It has since been heard from at periodical intervals, and has gradually drifted south, almost to the sailing route from the equator.

The last report was in March. Since then the Ocean has taken a northwesterly course toward the Bermudas. It was seen in about longitude 60° and latitude 30° on May 30.

There are now about fifty of these dangerous hulks floating on the surface of the ocean. Most of them are in the sailing route to the equator, and the record of their movements shows that they cross and recross the track. Some of them have made quite long journeys since they were abandoned.

One of the derelicts is the schooner Fannie E. Walston, which was abandoned Oct. 15, 1891, off the Carolina coast. She drifted half way across the ocean by the following June, and then retraced a part of her course by a series of circles, and after a southerly drift was last heard of in May down in the northeast trades.

Nearby is the schooner May Gibbon, which has been drifting since Aug. 22, 1892, when she was abandoned in a Newfoundland fog.

OLD MAN FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.

He Was Attacked by Long Island Ruffians Sunday and Was Found Dead.

NEWTOWN, L. I., July 31.—According to an autopsy made this evening by Coroner Brandon, Michael Murphy, sixty-one years old, was killed by fright last night. Murphy and a German companion named John Carl were attacked at Ridgewood by a crowd of drunken rowdies who were returning from one of the various picnic parks in the neighborhood. The two men ran to escape their persecutors. Murphy escaped, but Carl was captured and beaten by the gang. Murphy could hear his companion's cries for mercy as he ran.

Murphy was found dead near the spot this morning. There were no marks of violence upon the body, and for a time Coroner Brandon was puzzled. The autopsy this evening, however, showed that Murphy's heart was in a fatty condition, and that death had been caused by heart failure, the result, the doctors think, of fright. The autopsy was performed by Dr. Schilling of Brooklyn and Dr. Combs of Newtown.

Murphy was employed by Charles Kurth, a pipe manufacturer of Ridgewood, and lived with his employer.

No arrests were made, as the assailants had fled before the tragedy became known.

Non-Union Men Driven from Work.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 31.—The trouble between the union and non-union men at the lumber docks in this city culminated in a fight this morning in which a number on both sides were injured. On Saturday all of the mill owners, excepting Mr. Shores, gave in to the demands of the union men for 50 cents an hour. Mr. Shores refused flatly to pay it and stated that he would get non-union help.

These men were put to work this morning, but no sooner did the union men at work on other docks hear of it than they attacked the Shores dock, which was guarded by the Chief of Police, Sheriffs, and deputies. A fierce fight resulted, in which a number of the union men were badly clubbed and one was shot, but not fatally. The men finally succeeded in reaching the boats, and put the non-union men to rout. Then the union men returned to their work, but later about twenty of them were arrested on various charges.

Dr. Kriehn and Wife at Home.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Dr. George Kriehn of the Johns Hopkins University, whose wife came to this country as a steerage passenger in order to join him, has arrived from Chicago, and he and Mrs. Kriehn have settled down in their home. Dr. Kriehn said to-day that he did not receive the letter his wife wrote, and that had he known she was coming to this country he would never have let her come in the steerage.

He published a letter to-day in which he said: "The exaggerated reports that have appeared are without foundation. The fact of my marriage, though private, was known to my most intimate friends, and, as for any desertion on my part, the charge is ridiculous, my wife having always been amply provided with funds. Her arrival at a time and certainly in a manner contrary to my wishes and requests has been the cause of all this unfounded rumor."

Failure in the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, July 31.—As a result of the big drop in the price of September wheat on the Board of Trade to-day, the firm of Lyon & Hulbert notified its customers to protect themselves. The firm is said to have been carrying 800,000 bushels of wheat, on which there was a loss of $70,000, but was short about 600,000 bushels of corn, on which there was a profit of $20,000, leaving the net loss $50,000.

The firm promises to pay in full as soon as it can realize on collaterals. The senior member of the firm, J. B. Lyon, is one of the oldest and best-known members of the Board of Trade, and at one time made a great stir by running a corner in corn.

The Ship Frederick Billings Burned.

ROCKPORT, Me., July 31.—The fine four-masted ship Frederick Billings of this port, Capt. Williams, is reported as burned at a nitrate port, and is a total loss. She is understood to have been partially insured in Boston offices.

The Billings was built at Rockport in 1885, and was of 2,497 tons register. She was owned by her builders, Messrs. Carleton, Norwood & Co. She was last reported at Taltal, June 28, loading for New York.

Yield of the Canadian Fisheries.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 31.—Statistics just prepared show the value of the fishery yield of Canada for the past year to be $18,941,171, a decrease of $36,907 as compared with the previous year. In connection with the modus vivendi, 108 licenses were issued last year, as compared with 36 in 1888. The yield of the fisheries in 1892 was more than four times greater than in 1869.

Will Sell the Newspaper Plant.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 31.—The printing plant of *El Democrata*, whose editors are confined in prison for the publication of alleged libelous articles, has been confiscated by the Government and will be sold at public auction. The opposition papers are protesting vigorously against this action on the part of the Government.

BEAT HIS WIFE TO DEATH

A BROOKLYN WOMAN APPARENTLY FATALLY PUNISHED.

Her Neighbors Complained of Her Conduct to Her Husband and, It Is Supposed, He Whipped Her—The Man Denies the Charge and Says He Found His Wife Dead When He Reached Home—He Did Not Call a Physician or the Police Until Four Hours Later, However.

Peter Hughes, a laborer, living on the top floor of the three-story frame building 228 Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, beat his wife Bridget to death Sunday evening. He is locked up in the Adams Street Police Station and will be arraigned before Justice Walsh Thursday.

The first floor of 228 Hudson Avenue is occupied by Thomas Finn's saloon, and Finn lives with his wife and family on the second floor. Hughes was absent from home Sunday afternoon, but returned about 8 o'clock. Finn met him and told him Mrs. Finn had complained that Mrs. Hughes was in the habit of getting intoxicated, and that while under the influence of liquor she would annoy people. He told Hughes that he wanted them to move out. Hughes said he would get another place and went up stairs to his rooms.

Nothing more was seen or heard of Hughes until 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when he came down stairs and informed Finn that his wife was very sick. Hughes said he was going for Dr. John J. Colgan of Nassau and Duffield Streets.

He called upon Dr. Colgan and told him hi wife was very sick. Dr. Colgan accompanied Hughes to his home and found Mrs. Hughes stretched on her back on the bare floor, with her head resting on a sofa. There was no light in the room, but the doctor could make this out by the reflection from an electric light in the street. Hughes said there was no oil for a light. Dr. Colgan discovered that the woman's body was stone cold, and, as he could do nothing for her, the doctor went home.

Hughes became frightened after Dr. Colgan left, and went to the Adams Street Police Station and notified Sergt. Dodge of his wife's death. The Sergeant sent Detective Dolan and Policeman O'Dea to make an investigation. They procured a lamp and found that Mrs. Hughes's eyes were both discolored, her nose bruised, and there were traces of blood all over the room. In Hughes's bedroom they found an undershirt and several towels stained with blood. An examination of the body revealed countless bruises. Dolan and O'Dea were convinced that a murder had been committed and they arrested Hughes.

Hughes denied that he had killed his wife. He claimed that he left home at 7 o'clock and returned at 9 and found his wife dead. He was arraigned before Justice Walsh, who committed him without bail for examination.

"I heard no disturbance in Hughes's rooms," said Saloonkeeper Finn yesterday to a NEW-YORK TIMES reporter. "I saw him at 8 o'clock Sunday evening and told him he must move on account of his wife's intemperate habits. Probably he went up stairs after that and they had a row because I had ordered them out."

Mrs. Hughes's only sister, Mrs. Mary Donlon, who lives on Fort Greene Place, near De Kalb Avenue, was seen by THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S reporter.

"My sister married Hughes six years ago," she said, "and he always treated her like a brute. I have no doubt at all that he killed her. I have seen him beat her. He would knock her down and then stamp on her. I examined her body and there is not a spot on it from her head to her feet that is not black and blue."

Coroner Kene was notified, and he instructed Dr. O. W. Shepard, the County Physician, to perform an autopsy.

Hughes gave his age as twenty-four and his wife's as thirty years. Mrs. Donlon says her sister was thirty-five years old and Hughes is thirty.

CHLORAL KILLED DR. BURTON.

It Is Not Certain, However, that He Intended to Commit Suicide.

Dr. August I. Burton, thirty-four years old and unmarried, was found dead in bed by his father, Dr. Reuben B. Burton, with whom he was in practice at 223 East Forty-eighth Street, yesterday morning. Death was due to chloral hydrate, but there is no proof that he committed suicide. There is evidence, however, that he drugged himself and was intemperate.

Dr. Burton, the younger, was at Columbia College for one term and was graduated at Bellevue Hospital, obtaining his diploma in 1888. A brilliant future was anticipated for him, but his father soon discovered that he could not wean him of an appetite for liquor. For the past two years his periodical carousing marred his career as a physician.

Last month, when an attack of delirium tremens was imminent, he took an overdose of morphine and only heroic treatment for more than twenty-four hours saved his life. Two weeks ago he had been drinking heavily, but on Sunday his parents hoped that he had resolved to heed their advice and remonstrances, as he was better in every way than he had been for a long time and sat chatting with them on the stoop of their house until late at night.

Just after leaving them, however, Dr. Burton sent for the drug that killed him. His fate was discovered through a patient calling to ask him to attend his wife.

All his father would say of his son's death was that he hoped that his end might be a lesson to young men addicted to intemperance.

A Cold Winter Predicted.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The celebrated German geographers at the Gotha Institution have sent the Naval Hydrographic Office some interesting forecasts deducted from the information supplied by the American establishment.

Only 13 icebergs found their way last month to the Gulf Stream from the arctic seas, against 75 last year. There have been reported that far south this year 68 icebergs to the 179 reported last year. The Germans believe that this lack of ice has a decided effect upon the temperature of the waters of the Gulf Stream and that there have been, in consequence, few areas of low pressure or cyclonic condition between America and Europe.

The Gotha geographers believe that the temperature of the Gulf Stream affects the climate of Europe, and upon this they base their forecasts, which predict a Summer and Autumn this year similar to that of last year. There will be, they say, an insufficient rainfall in the Autumn and a severely-cold Winter.

Fired Five Shots at a Burglar.

CREEDMOOR, L. I., July 31.—Lieut. John F. Klein of Flushing's crack organization, the Seventeenth Separate Company, and proprietor of the Creedmoor Hotel, near the State rifle range, had an exciting encounter with a burglar in his hotel at 1 o'clock this morning. He heard the burglar at work down stairs and went down with a drawn revolver. At the foot of the stairs he met the burglar about to ascend.

The burglar started to run and Klein fired. The burglar turned upon him and attacked him with a heavy club exclaiming, "I'll kill you!"

They worked their way toward the front door, through which the burglar sprang and sprinted for the road, where a companion awaited his return in a light wagon. He sprang into the wagon, whipped up the horse, and was soon out of sight. Lieut. Klein fired five shots at his unwelcome visitor and believes he wounded him, as the man uttered several exclamations of pain as he ran toward the wagon.

Beautiful Catskill Scenery.

There is no scenery in this part of the country which for beauty, grandeur, and magnificence rivals the Catskills, yet the famous hills are scarcely appreciated by many who live in the city. To give an adequate idea of the mountains, the New-York Central Railroad has issued a neatly-printed and handsomely-illustrated pamphlet, which has been given the title of "In the Catskill Mountains."

The pamphlet describes the beauties of the hills, the points of historical interest, and the way to reach them. The pamphlet will be sent to any one for two two-cent stamps.

Censorship of Brazil Telegrams Ended.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The censorship over cipher telegrams sent from Brazil to the United States has been removed. Information to this effect has been received at the State Department from Minister Conger, who is at Petropolis, the port of Rio de Janeiro. It is understood that the censorship did not apply to messages in cipher sent by foreign representatives to their home Governments, but only to cipher messages of a private character.

VETERAN REED'S PENSION.

His Townsmen in Ohio Showed More Zeal Than Judgment.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Secretary Hoke Smith was shown the story telling how the residents of Rome, Ohio, had been aroused to anger when J. L. Reed, a soldier eighty-two years old, was dropped from the pension roll, and had vented their wrath by making a straw dummy, christening it after the Secretary of the Interior, and then tossing it into a big fire.

"I know nothing of it whatever, and had no connection with it," said the Secretary. "If Reed has been dropped it has been done by the Commissioner of Pensions, probably for some good reason. I have taken no such action in any individual case, save that of Bennett, and not even a single Republican has taken exception to that ruling.

"The act of 1890 requires production of proof of inability to perform manual labor. As for Bennett, he was only slightly deaf, and could hear the ticking of a watch three inches away, so I made a personal ruling in his case, in accordance with the requirements of the act mentioned. I am just returning from a tour in the far West, and had not heard anything of Reed until now, and therefore know nothing about his having been dropped. It has not been done by my order, nor am I responsible in the slightest degree."

THEY SWAM THE TAPPAN ZEE.

Three New-Yorkers Heartily Welcomed to the Shores of Irvington.

IRVINGTON, July 31.—Three tall, muscular men, scantily clad, climbed out of the Hudson yesterday noon, sat down on the dock, and blushed all over at the cheers which had been given in their honor by a couple of hundred Irvingtonites on the bluff. The men who received the ovation were Dr. Paul E. Tiemann and Dr. F. A. Manning, examiners of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and Louis S. Tiemann, cousin of Dr. Tiemann. They had swam across the Tappan Zee all the way from Piermont.

The start was made from the Piermont Rowing Club's wharf, and all the fashionable people of the town who were not at church were present to give the natatorial trio a "send-off." The men shouted, the women smiled and waved their handkerchiefs.

Dr. O. H. Rogers, Assistant Medical Director of the New-York Life Insurance Company, whose host the swimmers were, accompanied them across the river in his catboat, the Ermine, and delivered their clothing to them on the Irvington dock within a reasonable time after they had landed.

The time consumed in the crossing of the river was 1 hour and 55 minutes.

Long Island Post Office Robbed.

BALDWIN, L. I., July 31.—Post Office burglars are still at work on Long Island despite the many who have been captured within a few weeks.

When Postmaster T. D. Smith opened the office here this morning he found an energetic gang of thieves had been at work during the night. They had drilled holes in the safe and blown off the doors and wrecked the affair completely.

The burglars got nothing for their trouble, as the Postmaster had removed the stamps and cash from the safe on Saturday night.

The Tinkham Mill Not Shut Down.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 31.—The report that William Tinkham & Co.'s mill in Burrillville had shut down is untrue. The mill is running five days a week.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 31, 1893.

Receipts for the week:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,078	10	1,700	27,219	5,550
Sixtieth Street	3,488	107	6,879	9,343	....
Fortieth Street	....	....	....	....	16,169
Hoboken	2,438	59	59	2,854	1,092
Other Sources	1,504	....	95	....	4,418
Total	10,508	176	8,733	39,416	27,229
Fresh to-day	5,213	26	3,470	12,544	9,156

Exports of live stock and dressed meats from the port of New-York for the week ending July 29, 1893:

Shippers.	Steamers.	Qrs. Beef.	Beeves.	Sheep.
Eastmans Co.	Britannic	1,600	....	....
Eastmans Co.	Paris	1,640	....	....
Eastmans Co.	Etruria	1,800	....	....
D. H. Sherman	Paris	500	....	....
M. Goldsmith	Bovic	....	400	....
M. Goldsmith	St. Ronans	....	100	....
M. Goldsmith	Colorado	....	164	....
M. Goldsmith	P. Monarch	....	173	....
J. Shamberg & Son	America	....	161	....
J. Shamberg & Son	Bovic	....	250	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	America	....	161	....
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	St. Ronans	....	180	....
N. Morris	Bovic	2,500	....	....
N. Morris	Wells City	1,400	....	....
L. S. Dillenback	Madiana	....	....	55
Total		9,440	1,589	55

BEEVES—Receipts were 313 cars: 93 cars at Jersey City, 93 cars at Sixtieth Street, 91 cars at Hoboken, and 36 cars by the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 217 cars were consigned to slaughterers; 37 cars for export, and 59 cars for the market, 8 cars of which were at Sixtieth Street. Latest cable advices report the European markets for American beef higher on a light supply, and quote refrigerated beef at 10@10½c ℘ ℔; American steers at 11½@13c, estimated dressed weight. Shipments to-morrow will be: M. Goldsmith, 875 live cattle; J. Shamberg & Son, 229 do, and N. Morris, 2,500 quarters of beef in the Runic. The market opened active, with common to medium grades steady, while good stock was 10c ℘ cwt higher; the trading continued fair and closed quiet, but all sold at steady prices. Texans sold at $3.05@$3.60 ℘ cwt, Colorados at $4@4.40, native steers at $3.50@$5.15 for common to prime, 10 extra do at $5.45, oxen and stags at $3@$4.40, bulls at $2.35@$3.50, cows at $2@$2.75. *SALES.*—SHERMAN & CULVER—20 Chicago steers, 1,282 ℔ average, at $5 ℘ 100 ℔; 20 do, 1,259 ℔, at $5; 47 do, 1,335 ℔, at $5; 9 do, 1,230 ℔, at $4.75; 20 do, 1,300 ℔, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,278 ℔, at $4.60; 2 do, 1,350 ℔, at $4.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—10 Indiana steers, 1,550 ℔, at $5.45; 6 do, 1,478 ℔, at $5.15; 30 Ohio do, 1,368 ℔, at $5; 15 do, 1,336 ℔, at $4.95; 7 do, 1,497 ℔, at $5.10; 11 do, 1,469 ℔, at $4.65; 14 do, 1,420 ℔, at $4.60; 1 do, 1,480 ℔, at $4.65; 5 do, 1,302 ℔, at $4.40; 2 Kentucky do, 1,125 ℔, at $4.25; 16 do, 1,229 ℔, at $4.25; 18 do, 1,251 ℔, at $4.12½; 15 Kentucky stillers, 1,297 ℔, at $5.10; 23 State steers, 1,110 ℔, at $3.90; 4 State oxen, 1,535 ℔, at $3.75; 3 do, 1,440 ℔, at $3.60; 3 do, 1,320 ℔, at $3; 1 Kentucky stag, 1,420 ℔, at $4.40; 15 Western do, 1,219 ℔, at $3.30; 5 do, 1,080 ℔, at $3.45; 1 bull, 1,440 ℔, at $3.35; 11 State do, 940 ℔, at $2.80; 15 State cows, 1,037 ℔, at $2.75; 7 do, 1,003 ℔, at $2. S. SANDERS—35 Colorados, 1,317 ℔, at $4.40; 19 Texans, 1,028 ℔, at $3.20; 60 do, 1,055 ℔, at $3.60; 20 do, 1,072 ℔, at $3.60; 16 Chicago steers, 1,256 ℔, at $4.85; 16 do, 1,249 ℔, at $4.80; 17 do, 1,257 ℔, at $4.80; 15 do, 1,330 ℔, at $4.15. M. GOLDSMITH—18 Colorados, 1,154 ℔, at $4; 18 Chicago steers, 1,296 ℔, at $4.60; 17 do, 1,179 ℔, at $4.55; 13 do, 1,235 ℔, at $4.50; 25 do, 1,220 ℔, at $4.40; 17 do, 1,210 ℔, at $4.30; 20 Texans, 1,104 ℔, at $3.05. J. SHAMBERG & SON—20 Chicago steers, 1,310 ℔, at $5.10; 16 do, 1,434 ℔, at $5.05; 11 do, 1,178 ℔, at $4.50; 20 do, 1,278 ℔, at $4.20; 18 do, 1,165 ℔, at $3.90. NEWTON & GILLETT—19 Indiana steers, 1,263 ℔, at $4.60. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—16 Kentucky steers, 1,318 ℔, at $4.35; 17 do, 1,195 ℔, at $4.05. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—1 bull, 1,950 ℔, at $3.25; 26 do, 898 ℔, at $2.40; 10 do, 873 ℔, at $2.35. HUME & MULLEN—7 State steers, 999 ℔, at $3.50; 1 bull, 2,000 ℔, at $3.50; 1 do, 1,290 ℔, at $3; 1 do, 1,147 ℔, at $2.75; 2 do, 1,235 ℔, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—1 bull, 1,430 ℔, at $2.90; 17 do, 826 ℔, at $2.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts were 52 cars: 35 cars at Jersey City for the market, 14 cars at Sixtieth Street, of which 5 cars, together with 3 cars at Hoboken, were consigned to slaughterers. Market active at steady prices for good sheep; choice lambs rated ⅛c ℘ ℔ higher, while all other grades of stock were slow but steady, and everything about sold out. Sheep sold at $2.75@$4.50 ℘ cwt for poor to good; 30 export wethers at $5.25; culls at $2; lambs at $4.50@$6.50 for common to choice. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—470 Virginia lambs, 65 ℔ average, at $6 ℘ 100 ℔; 248 do, 63 ℔, at $5.87½; 141 do, 65 ℔, at $5.50; 282 do, 62 ℔, at $5.50; 237 do, 56 ℔, at $5.50; 261 West Virginia do, 60 ℔, at $5.50; 241 Ohio do, 61 ℔, at $5.25; 214 Kentucky do, 69 ℔, at $5.50; 241 do, 63 ℔, at $5; 185 Kentucky sheep, 93 ℔, at $3.50; 6 do, 110 ℔, at $3.50; 206 do, 84 ℔, at $2.75; 220 Western do, 92 ℔, at $4.50; 75 State do, 65 ℔, at $4.25; 37 Virginia do, 86 ℔, at $4; 10 West Virginia do, 100 ℔, at $4; 19 do, 90 ℔, at $3.25. M. COLLINS—228 Western sheep, 81 ℔, at $3.75; 8 State do, 111 ℔, at $4; 27 Virginia do, 91 ℔, at $4; 121 Virginia lambs, 62 ℔, at $5.12½; 254 do, 61 ℔, at $5.50; 20 State do, 62 ℔, at $6. NEWTON & GILLETT—236 Virginia lambs, 68 ℔, at $6.25; 127 do, 63 ℔, at $5.80; 243 do, 63 ℔, at $5.50; 25 do, 69 ℔, at $5.80; 134 Indiana sheep, 97 ℔, at $3.70; 258 Indiana sheep and lambs, 78 ℔, at $4; 1 buck, 100 ℔, at $3. S. JUDD & CO.—596 West Virginia lambs, 64 ℔, at $5.50; 259 do, 64 ℔, at $5.30; 253 do, 62 ℔, at $5.25; 282 do, 60 ℔, at $5; 210 Ohio sheep, 79 ℔ at $4.50; 30 do, 76 ℔, at $4.50; 19 West Virginia do, 80 ℔, at $4; 4 do, 132 ℔, at $3.50; 7 bucks, 145 ℔, at $3. WILKERSON & SHERMAN—233 Kentucky lambs, 71 ℔, at $6.50; 234 do, 71 ℔, at $6.50; 102 do, 60 ℔, at $4.50; 15 Kentucky sheep, 113 ℔, at $4.50; 88 do, 100 ℔, at $3.50. JOHN F. PIDCOCK—297 State lambs, 73 ℔, at $6.50; 267 Virginia do, 66 ℔, at $5.62½; 268 do, 66 ℔, at $5.50; 237 do, 62 ℔, at $5.25; 272 do, 62 ℔, at $5.25; 43 State sheep and lambs, 68 ℔, at $5.25; 216 Ohio sheep, 74 ℔, at $3.37½; 17 Virginia do, 82 ℔, at $4; 87 culls, 59 ℔, at $2. D. HARRINGTON—47 State lambs, 66 ℔, at $6; 110 Kentucky do, 63 ℔, at $5.75; 224 do, 66 ℔, at $5.62½; 247 do, 61 ℔, at $5.25; 236 do, 57 ℔, at $5.12½; 234 do, 58 ℔, at $4.87½. G. DILLENBACK—30 Western sheep, 103 ℔, at $3.25; 197 do, 78 ℔, at $4.25; 35 do, 88 ℔, at $3.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—25 State lambs, 73 ℔, at $6.25; 246 Kentucky do, 65 ℔, at $5.50; 253 do, 60 ℔, at $5; 199 Kentucky sheep, 105 ℔, at $3.90. HUME & MULLEN—14 State lambs, 62 ℔, at $5.50; 145 Pennsylvania do, 66 ℔, at $5.37½; 36 Pennsylvania sheep, 80 ℔, at $4.25; 56 do, 88 ℔, at $4.12½.

VEALS AND CALVES—Receipts were 3,470 head, of which 914 were consigned direct to butchers. Market fairly active and steady for veals, while buttermilks and grassers were slow and ⅛c ℘ ℔ lower; common to choice veals sold at $5@$7.25 ℘ cwt, grassers and buttermilks at $3.25@$3.75, mixed with fed calves at $4, fed and mixed calves at $3.75@$5. *SALES.*—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—239 veals, 148 ℔ average, at $7 ℘ 100 ℔; 62 do, 141 ℔, at $6.75; 20 do, 135 ℔, at $6.50; 9 do, 139 ℔, at $6.50; 35 do, 149 ℔, at $6.25; do, 124 ℔, at $6; 21 do, 134 ℔, at $5.50; 16 fed calves, 173 ℔, at $4.50; 96 buttermilk and fed do, 165 ℔, at $4; 27 do, 159 ℔, at $3.75; 21 do, 192 ℔, at $3.62½; 40 do, 173 ℔, at $3.60; 47 buttermilk do, 173 ℔, at $3.50. HUME & MULLEN—233 veals, 144 ℔, at $7; 53 do, 154 ℔, at $6.75; 22 do, 129 ℔, at $6.50; 30 do, 124 ℔, at $6.25; 15 do, 124 ℔, at $6; 8 fed calves, 228 ℔, at $4.50; 5 do, 176 ℔, at $4.50; 29 mixed do, 144 ℔, at $4.75; 5 do, 176 ℔, at $4; 24 do, 203 ℔, at $3.75; 232 buttermilks do, 191 ℔, at $3.50; 18 do, 148 ℔, at $3.25. G. DILLENBACK—73 veals, 130 ℔, at $7; 71 do, 140 ℔, at $6.75; 26 do, 128 ℔, at $6.50; 11 do, 136 ℔, at $6; 3 fed calves, 157 ℔, at $4.50; 5 do, 134 ℔, at $3.75; 40 buttermilk and fed calves, 168 ℔, at $4. J. P. NELSON—77 veals, 152 ℔, at $7; 8 do, 128 ℔, at $5.50; 9 do, 180 ℔, at $5; 4 fed calves, 175 ℔, at $4; 8 do, 266 ℔, at $3.50; 71 buttermilk do, 151 ℔, at $3.62½. KOX & OTIS—149 veals, 151 ℔, at $7; 8 fed calves, 229 ℔, at $4.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—153 veals, 148 ℔, at $7; 14 do, 139 ℔, at $5. S. JUDD & CO.—66 veals, 154 ℔, at $7.25; 31 do, 165 ℔, at $7; 50 do, 141 ℔, at $6.50; 2 do, 155 ℔, at $5; 82 fed calves, 191 ℔, at $4.25; 62 buttermilk do, 191 ℔, at $4.12½; 12 do, 196 ℔, at $4; 22 buttermilks and grassers, 192 ℔, at $3.62½. JOHN F. PIDCOCK—20 veals, 130 ℔, at $7; 8 buttermilk calves, 127 ℔, at $4; 20 do, 193 ℔, at $3.75; 11 Virginia calves, 145 ℔, at $5.50. M. COLLINS—36 veals, 147 ℔, at $7; 10 mixed calves, 108 ℔, at $5; 25 do, 135 ℔, at $4; 8 do, 197 ℔, at $3.50. D. M'PHERSON & CO.—35 veals, 147 ℔, at $7; 3 do, 146 ℔, at $6.25; 12 do, 140 ℔, at $5.50; 36 buttermilk calves, 179 ℔, at $3.75; 2 Virginia calves, 120 ℔, at $4.25.

MILCH COWS—No sales reported, but dealers quoted the market firm at $25@$50 ℘ head.

HOGS—The arrivals were 60½ cars: 13½ cars at Jersey City and 47 cars at Fortieth Street. A few for sale. Market weak and lower at $6.20@$6.50 ℘ cwt. Choice light, if here, would bring $6.60. *SALES.*—D. M'PHERSON & CO.—3 State hogs, 260 ℔ average, at $6.50 ℘ 100 ℔. S. JUDD & CO.—24 State hogs, 220 ℔, at $6.50; 2 do, 295 ℔, at $6; 1 rough, 420 ℔, at $5.50. JOHN F. PIDCOCK—3 State hogs, 255 ℔, at $6.50.

BUFFALO, July 31.—Cattle—Receipts for last 24 hours, 2,980 head; total for week thus far, 6,180 head; for same time last week, 4,720 head; consigned through, 1,900 head; to New-York, 2,120 head; on sale, 4,400 head; market opened very dull and the worst of the season for nearly all kinds; prices were fully 15@30c lower, closed dull and weak, with a number of loads unsold; good to extra export steers, $4.60@$4.80; fair but coarse, 1,490 ℔, $4.30; good, 1,200 to 1,350 ℔, steers, $4@$4.50; fair to good, 950 to 1,150 ℔, $3.25@$3.75; fat cows, $3.10@$3.50; common to fair, $2.25@$3; fair to extra fat heifers, $2.75@$4@$4.15; bulls dull at $2.50@$2.85; good to prime, $3@$3.50; stockers dull; good, 700 to 800 ℔, $2.65@$3; yearlings and light, $2@$2.50; feeders, $3.25@$3.50; fresh cows and good Springers, $3 ℘ head higher; fair to good, $30@$58 ℘ head. Hogs—Receipts for last 24 hours, 8,260 head; total for week thus far, 21,300 head; for same time last week, 14,850 head; consigned through, 10,800 head; to New-York, 8,850 head; on sale, 11,250 head; market opened lower, with a fair demand at the decline; closed about steady; about all sold; Yorkers, $5.75@$5.85; pigs and light, $5.90@$6; mediums and packers, $5.65@$5.70; good light mixed, $5.70@$5.75; heavy hogs, $5.60@$5.65; roughs, $4.50@$5.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 600 head; market quiet; no natives on the market; Texas steers, 10@15c higher, ranging $2.40@$3.10; cows, $1.65@$2.10. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market strong; light, $5.30@$5.40; packing, $4.80@$5.35; heavy, $4.80@$5.20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 600 head; market good; sheep in demand, but to-day's receipts were of poor quality, one lot good natives brought $4.50. Other stuff rules low.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Cattle—Receipts to-day were 14,000 head; shipments, 2,500 head. Natives opened steady to strong; closed lower; Texans 10c higher; Westerns firm; prime natives, $4.80@$5.25; good to choice, $4.25@$4.65; mediums, $3.80@$4.15; others, $3.10@$3.75; Texans, $2.10@$3.15; Westerns, $3@$4; cows, $1.25@$3.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 8,500 head. Market steady; mixed and packers, $5@$5.25; prime heavy, $5.30@$5.40; selected butchers, $5.42½@$5.55; choice light mixed, $5.45@$5.65; prime light, $5.75@$5.85.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef and Pork Sell Fairly Well—Poor Demand for Hams and Wheat.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—3:45 P. M.—Beef and pork in moderate demand. Hams in poor demand; short cut, about 14 to 16 ℔, easy at 52s. Bacon in moderate demand; long clear middles, about 45 ℔, steady at 52s. Cheese in fair demand. Tallow in poor demand. Spirits of turpentine in poor demand. Resin in moderate demand. Lard—Spot in poor demand; futures in no demand. Wheat in poor demand; No. 2 red Winter easy at 5s 8d; No. 2 red Spring easy at 5s 8½d. Flour in poor demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in moderate demand; mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 2½d; August easy at 4s 1½d; September easy at 4s 2d; October easy at 4s 2¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast in moderate demand. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 28,900 quarters; from Pacific ports, 41,000 quarters; from other sources, 39,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 16,900 quarters.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 27-64d. value; August and September delivery, 4 26-64d@4 27-64d; September and October delivery, 4 27-64d sellers; October and November delivery, 4 28-64d@4 29-64d; November and December delivery, 4 29-64d@4 30-64d; December and January delivery, 4 31-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 32-64d@4 33-64d; February and March delivery, 4 34-64d@4 35-64d; March and April delivery, 4 36-64d@4 37-64d.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: "Where the wheat crop is bad it is very bad. Where it is good it is barely good. The average yield is not expected to exceed 27 bushels to the acre, which will make a total of 7,087,500 quarters against 8,000,000 quarters in 1892. The growth of root crops, including potatoes, has been highly favorable lately. The cool, showery weather has been advantageous only to oats and barley in backward districts.

"There will probably be a very fair second hay crop and an improvement in the pastures. There is a reduced demand in the market for all sorts of feeding stuffs. The sales of English wheat included new samples. The first sales were made at 30s ℘ quarter, but later there were transactions at prices ranging from 28s to 32s. The opening mean values were: Red, 27@31s; white, 28@34s. The quality was very uneven. Foreign wheats were dull. Indian and American declined 9d. The stocks of foreign wheat and flour amount to 2,785,000 quarters."

At to-day's market English wheat was unchanged. Foreign was 6d lower. American flour declined 3d ℘ sack. Malting barley was unchanged; feeding was 6d lower. Oats were irregular and cheaper. Corn was from 3d to 6d lower.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Petroleum—Fine pale American, 11f 87½c, paid and sellers.

HAVANA, July 31.—Sugar quiet. Exchange quiet; on London, 20¾ premium.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

Spirits of turpentine dull and weak at 26½@27c. Resins weak and quiet at 95c@$1 for common to good strained.

WILMINGTON, July 31.—Resin steady; strained, 75c; good strained, 80c. Spirits of turpentine firm at 23½c. Tar steady at $1.15. Crude turpentine steady; hard, 95c; soft, $1.60; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Turpentine firm at 24c. Resin firm at 80c, good strained.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 24½c. Resin firm at 90c.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*O'Brien, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11. *Class II.*—1—Clark vs. Poor. 2—Spencer vs. Sully. *Class IV.*—3—Schell vs. Appley. *Class VI.*—4—Davis vs. Davis. *Class VII.*—5—Royal Insurance Company vs. Royal Company Operative Insurance Company. *Class VIII.*—6—National Park Bank vs. Trotter. 7—Eichberg vs. Wieckam. 8—New-York Guaranty Company vs. Trotter. 9—Farr vs. Ceylon Tea Company. 10—Matter of De Lautreppe. 11—Foye vs. Foye. 12—Muller vs. Rausch. 13—Olcott vs. Taft. 14—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 15—Smith vs. Brooke. 16—Cutting vs. Garnsey.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 9.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Bookstaver, J.*—Opens at 11:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT — General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Dugro, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Adjourned for the term. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30. William Putzfeld, Robert Morgan, Josephine B. Greer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*Newburger, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVER.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*O'Brien, J.*—Brown vs. Dedine—John E. Ward. Walke vs. Toner—Leroy B. Crane. Currier vs. Beaudet—Forbes, J. Hennessy. Quigley vs. Gilmore—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Barbour Brothers Company vs. Powerville Felt Roofing Company—Rollin Tracy. Shotwell vs. Moore (two cases)—John Vincent.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Dugro, J.*—McConnell vs. Muldoon—Wilbur Larremore.

Receiver Appointed Yesterday.

CITY COURT—*Newburger, J.*—Philip Hahn vs. Martin Wellbrock—Leroy B. Crane.

FOR HOPE HAS DESERTED HIM

A MAN WANTS TO RETURN TO THE ELMIRA REFORMATORY.

Stephen Martin, a Young Man Who Was Paroled from the Institution, Pleads with Agent Kimball to be Sent Back—He Says He Can Get No Work, Has No Money, and His Family Refuses to Assist Him—He Is Afraid of Being Arrested as a Tramp.

Unless some extraordinary power intervenes, Stephen Martin, who was paroled from the Elmira Reformatory, will be compelled to return to that institution solely because he cannot obtain employment. Young Martin is at present under the care of the Prison Association, and, from his story, it would seem that he is a victim of circumstances.

While Agent Daniel Kimball was sitting in his office on East Fifteenth Street yesterday morning he was surprised to receive a visit from a young man, who announced that he was a former inmate of the Elmira Reformatory, and desired to be sent back to that institution. Such a request was naturally a surprise to Agent Kimball. He had never had such a request made to him before, and as the young man had not been one of the number who make their monthly reports to him, he became interested, and asked him to state his reasons for making the request.

Martin, who appears to be about twenty-five years old, and does not look like the average inmate of the reformatory, replied that he was out on parole from the institution, and that as he had no home and could get no work, he was afraid of being picked up on the street and sent back to Elmira. The story he told Agent Kimball was as follows:

"I was released from the reformatory May 16 to go to work for the Morgan Furniture Manufacturing Company of Buffalo as a cabinetmaker. I had been in Elmira two years and three months. Before an inmate is released on parole, he must prove that he has some employment to which he can go immediately on his release. I had no friends to work for me, and wrote over 600 letters to various firms' begging employment, before I got an answer.

"One day there came a letter from the Morgan Manufacturing Company saying they would employ me and give me $2 a day to start with. I showed the letter to the reformatory officers and they immediately paroled me to work in Buffalo for this firm. When I arrived in Buffalo General Superintendent Fargo, who has charge of the Morgan Company's shops, told me he could not employ me, as he did not believe I could have learned the cabinetmaker's trade in the time I had been in the reformatory.

"He told me I ought to find work easily in the city, but utterly refused to take me in his shops. He was glad, he said, however, to be the means of getting me out of Elmira. I wandered around Buffalo and could get nothing to do but odd jobs, and finally I heard they needed men in the Procter & Gamble Soap Factory at Ivorydale, Ohio.

"I worked my way there and got employment, which lasted until the works shut down a short time ago. Then I went to Cincinnati and from there I worked my way to New-York. I have honestly tried to obtain employment here and cannot. My family live here, but they will have nothing to do with me and threaten to have me sent back to Elmira. I had to pawn my clothes to live here as long as I have, and now, as a last resort, I will have to throw myself on the mercy of the Prison Society.

"If I wander around the streets I will be picked up as a tramp and be sent back anyway. I have committed no crime since I was released, unless breaking my parole by leaving Buffalo is one. But what was I to do? There was only one thing and that was to come here, and now, since you know my story, you can do with me as you like."

Agent Kimball questioned Martin, and became satisfied his story was true. To a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mr. Kimball said yesterday:

"This is a remarkable case, inasmuch as this young man is purely a victim of circumstances. It would be a shame if he should have to return to Elmira on a mere technical question. The only thing he has done to break his parole is his leaving Buffalo, and under the circumstances he was, in my opinion, perfectly justified in doing that. We shall do all in our power to prevent his return, and if we can obtain work for him we may be able to save him from further incarceration."

Martin is intelligent, talks well, and appears to be anxious to do right. He claims to be of good family here, but will not tell who his relatives are. If he returns to Elmira he will have two and a half years to serve.

FOR A PUBLIC HEALTH BUREAU.

Plans of the Academy of Medicine for a National Organization.

The National Quarantine Committee of the New-York Academy of Medicine is out with a bill which it proposes to have introduced in Congress for the purpose of establishing at Washington a National Health Bureau.

After last year's cholera scare the academy held a special meeting in September which was largely attended. A committee was appointed to consider ways and means for combating disease in the future and for a general supervision of the public health. This committee was composed of Drs. Joseph D. Bryant, Chairman; John H. Girdner, Secretary; Edward G. Janeway, Richard H. Derby, T. Gaillard Thomas, Stephen Smith, and David Webster. Drs. Bryant, Janeway, and Smith were formerly connected with the Health Department of this city.

After long consideration the committee, on June 20, reported to the academy recommending the establishment of a National Health Bureau, and asked permission to draft a bill to be presented to Congress.

Dr. Richard Kalish, Secretary of the academy, was asked regarding this bill by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"It was decided to make the bill public on July 15," he said, "that the medical profession might have a chance to consider it before the academy meets in October. The committee, I understand, desires a free discussion of the subject."

Dr. Kalish said the bill provided that the States and Territories be divided into sanitary districts. The Northern district shall include Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; the Northeastern district Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and New-York; the Northwestern district Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska; the Eastern district Delaware, Maryland, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia; the Western district California, Nevada, Utah, and Arizona; the Southern district Arkansas, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, and Tennessee; the Southeastern district Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; the Southwestern district Texas, Indian Territory, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma; the central district Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

The bill further provides that there shall be established in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Public Health, to consist of a commission of fifteen members, of whom eleven shall be appointed by the President, the other four being the Surgeon General of the army, the Surgeon General of the navy, the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service, and a law officer detailed by the Attorney General.

With the exception of the latter four, the Commissioners are to receive $10 a day and expenses. A Secretary, at a salary of $3,000, is also provided for. There is to be an Executive Committee of five.

The work of this proposed commission is to establish rules and regulations for the government of national sanitation in all of its foreign and inter-State relations.

It is not proposed to do away with the office of local Health Officer.

A Watch Company Resumes Work.

BOSTON, July 31.—The United States Watch Company resumed work at its factory at Waltham this morning with a full force, after two weeks' vacation. This was an agreeable surprise to the operatives and the community, as it was feared that, owing to the general depression in the watch market, the company would extend its vacation another week or make considerable discharge of help, as did the Waltham Company.

The operatives, both piece and day hands, were notified of a reduction of 15 per cent. in pay during the present stagnation only, with the promise that when times improve the old wages would be restored. The reduction applies to foremen as well as others.

Papoose and Chinese Baby.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 31.—Founder Bradley's fourth annual baby parade takes place here to-morrow afternoon. Three hundred babies are entered, among them being two pairs of twins, a set of triplets, a papoose, a Chinese baby, and a number of colored infants. It is expected that fully 25,000 people will witness the imposing parade.

Among the noted babies are Columbia Velasquez, daughter of the Spanish Consul; Edna Price, the child wonder of Tennessee, and Roland Reed, nephew of the famous actor. Papa Bradley will review the parade.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 31, 1893.

COFFEE—The spot market is dull and nominally easier at 16¼@16⅜c for No. 7.... In the option line, sales and exchanges of 11,250 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 5 points' decline to 5 points' advance on a local trade. Havre was steady at ¼f advance; Hamburg was quiet and unchanged. August deliveries stood at the close at 15.50@15.55c, (selling at 15.55c for 2,500 bags,) September at 15.50@15.55c, (selling at 15.55@15.60c for 750 bags,) October at 15.40@15.50c, (selling at 15.45c for 500 bags,) November at 15.40@15.45c, (selling at 15.40@15.45c for 1,250 bags,) December at 15.25@15.30c, (selling at 15.30@15.35c for 2,250 bags,) March at 15.05@15.10, (selling at 15.05@15.10c for 500 bags.).... Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 206,910 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 71,950 bags.... Warehouse deliveries here last week, 41,620 bags.... Purchases at Rio last week for the United States, 21,000 bags, and at Santos, 5,000 bags.... Shipments from Rio, 8,000 bags, and from Santos, 14,000 bags, and stock at Rio Janeiro, 216,000 bags, and at Santos, 145,000 bags.

COTTON—Futures were quiet and 6@8 points lower, as influenced by Liverpool and on reports of rains in Texas. Trading was wholly local.... Aggregate business in future deliveries here to-day, 70,200 bales.... August deliveries stood here at the close at 7.83@7.84c, (selling at 7.83@7.87c for 14,600 bales,) September at 7.88@7.89c, (selling at 7.88@7.91c for 7,800 bales,) October at 7.99@8c, (selling at 7.98@8.02c for 9,600 bales,) November at 8.09@8.10c, (selling at 8.10@8.12c for 9,900 bales,) December at 8.20@8.21c, (selling at 8.19@8.23c for 11,000 bales,) January at 8.29@8.30c, (selling at 8.28@8.33c for 12,600 bales,) February at 8.38@8.39c, (selling at 8.41c for 100 bales,) and March at 8.47@8.48c, (selling at 8.47@8.50c for 4,600 bales.).... And for prompt delivery, 102 bales sold to spinners at 1-16c decline; middling, 8@8⅛c; 8,300 bales delivered on contract.... Port receipts to-day, 1,257 bales, against 1,095 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 4,739 bales, against 2,521 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The unsettled condition of the wheat market hinders any great amount of trading in flour, and values remain more or less nominal.... Sales were about 5,550 pks, including 800 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3.25@$3.50, 300 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.65, 300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3@$3.15, Spring wheat clears at $3, Spring wheat straights at $3.70@$3.75, 950 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4.05@$4.25, and fancy up to $4.45; City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, City mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 900 bbls No. 1 at $2.00@$2.05, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.50, supers at $1.90, fine at $1.80@$2.05, rye mixtures at $2.65@$2.75, 11,800 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.60@$2.85.... Arrivals since our last, 7,308 bbls and 20,973 sacks, and export clearances hence, 425 bbls and 13,399 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports 17,896 bbls and sacks.... And of RYE FLOUR, 400 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine at $3@$3.25, and fancy at $3.35.... And of CORNMEAL, 300 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow cornmeal, in bags, quoted at 93c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10.... HOMINY CHOPS quoted at 80c.... FEED at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@80c.... COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ℘ 100 lb.... RYE dull; weak; Western and State quoted at 53@55c from track and for boatloads.... BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country made, $1@$1.10; two-rowed State, 75@77½c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 65@90c.

WHEAT—Spot was 1⅛@1¾c lower, with the options early in the day, and shippers bought freely, but the close was only ⅛c off from Saturday and very steady.... Sales, 962,000 bushels, of which 936,000 bushels for export, including 40,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 1c under September, delivered, free on board; 32,000 bushels do at 1c under September, afloat, free on board, steamer Aug. 17 and 19; 8,000 bushels do at September price, or 68c, free on board, afloat, steamer Sept. 2; 16,000 bushels do at 1c under September, free on board, afloat, last half of August; 160,000 bushels No. 2 Detroit red on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 2 red at 65¾c, delivered; 56,000 bushels do, to arrive, on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1⅝c under September, delivered; 32,000 bushels do Duluth at 1c under September, delivered; 24,000 bushels do, New-York, at 2c under September; 96,000 bushels do at 1⅛@1¾c under September, delivered; 152,000 bushels do, on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard Manitoba on private terms; 16,000 bushels ungraded red at 2c under September, delivered; 72,000 bushels do on private terms; 72,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter, to arrive, at 8c under December, delivered; 16,000 bushels do at ½c under September, delivered, and 96,000 bushels ungraded Spring on private terms. The trade bought 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at August price, elevator; 8,000 bushels do at 65⅝c, delivered; 1,000 bushels No. 3 red at 61¾c, and 1,000 bushels ungraded red at 65¼c.... Quotations for spot wheat at the close, free on board: No. 2 red, cash, at 66¾c, store; do, early August, at 66¾c, store; No. 2 hard at 68¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 67¾c.... The clearances hence since our last were 46,845 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 227,404 bushels.... The receipts here to-day were 562,525 bushels, and in the interior 672,749 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 811,170 bushels.... Stock of wheat in warehouse here increased for the week 509,878 bushels, or to 9,145,139 bushels, (5,841,487 bushels contract red and 2,064,185 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 274,700 bushels afloat.... The stock in sight shows an increase of 446,000 bushels, or to 59,350,000 bushels, against 23,993,000 bushels a year ago.... Options opened excited and heavy and declined 1⅛@1⅞c on a pressure to sell by foreigners and local houses, with cables lower, a decrease of 1,768,000 bushels on passage, India shipments only 880,000 bushels, light clearances, free receipts, and increased visible. Prices were very irregular and an advance was finally made of ¾@1⅛c on better Western markets, with some buying for foreign account and local shorts covering. The close was steady at a loss of ¼@⅜c for the day.... Future sales were 14,320,000 bushels, including 1,725,000 bushels August at 64@65¼c, closing at 65⅛c; 6,480,000 bushels September at 67⅝@68¼c, closing at 68¼c; 335,000 bushels October at 70@71c, closing at 71c; 20,000 bushels November at 72⅝@73⅜c, closing at 73⅜c; 5,650,000 bushels December at 74½@75⅝c, closing at 75¼c; 110,000 bushels May at 82c.

CORN—Spot was ¼@⅛c lower and steady at the close.... Sales, 270,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to the trade, at 46¼@46½c, elevator, and 47@47¼c, delivered.... The receipts for the day were 118,000 bushels, and at the Atlantic ports 234,918 bushels, with, in the interior, 490,679 bushels.... The clearances hence were 242 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 14,807 bushels.... Stocks of corn in warehouse increased for the week 101,249 bushels, or to 323,297 bushels, (64,403 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.).... The stock in sight shows an increase of 421,000 bushels, or to 8,022,000 bushels, against 6,996,000 bushels a year ago.... Options were dull and ¼@⅝c lower on easier cables and as following wheat, with the close weak.... The sales of options were 340,000 bushels, including 40,000 August at 46⅜@46⅞c, closing at 46⅝c; 210,000 bushels September at 46⅝@46⅞c, closing at 46⅝c; 90,000 bushels October at 46⅝@47c, closing at 46⅝c.

OATS—Spot were steady and in moderate jobbing request.... Sales, 54,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37½@38c; No. 3 white at 36½@37c; No. 2 white clipped at 39c, No. 3 do at 38c, No. 2 mixed at 36@36½c for 10,000 bushels, No. 3 do at 35½c, rejected white at 36c, rejected mixed at 35c, No. 2 Chicago at 37½c, track mixed at 36½@37½c for 4,000 bushels, and track white at 38@44½c for 40,000 bushels.... Options declined ⅛@½c with wheat and corn, and closed steady with a light trade.... Sales of options, 400,000 bushels, including 10,000 bushels July at 36c, closing at 36c; 140,000 bushels August at 29⅛@30¼c, closing at 30c; 210,000 bushels September at 29⅞@30c, closing at 30c; 40,000 bushels October at 30⅛c, closing at 30⅛c.... The receipts here to-day were 121,850 bushels; exports, 135 bushels.... Stock of oats in warehouse here decreased 92,428 bushels, or to 165,090 bushels, (5,426 bushels No. 2 white and 49,962 bushels No. 2 oats.).... The stock in sight shows a decrease of 466,000 bushels, or to 1,702,000 bushels, against 5,058,000 bushels a year ago.

METALS—Tin steady; spot quoted at 18.90c bid.... Copper quiet at 9.95c.... Lead steady at 3.40c.... Spelter quiet at 3.90c.

OILS—There was decidedly more tone to the market for cottonseed oil. This was particularly noticeable in the best grades, for which there was an increased demand, and at the close holders were asking an advance. Of choice crude there were a few lots offering at 40c, but 38c was the best price at which sales could be made. Prime yellow sold to the extent of 500 bbls late Saturday at 44c, and to-day 43c was freely bid, but holders wanted considerably more money. A sale of 700 bbls choice yellow was also made late Saturday for export at 46c. Lard oil was quoted nominally at 72c.

PROVISIONS—The market for hog products opened lower at the West for lard and ribs, but later manipulators, who have succeeded in obtaining financial aid, became bolder in their operations and ran prices up, but toward the close the market weakened, losing nearly all of the improvement. Pork was dull and closed 10@25 points lower.... Exports from the Atlantic ports the past week were 5,027 bbls pork, 8,396,979 lb lard, and 11,127,160 lb bacon.... PORK is at steady prices and quiet; sales of 100 bbls. Mess at $18@$18.75, family mess at $19, short clear at $18.50@$20.... DRESSED HOGS were weak for heavies, which are not wanted, but lightweights were in light supply and firm; quoted at 8c for 160 lb average, 7½c for 200 lb, 7¾c for 180 lb, 8 1-16c for 140 lb, 8⅛c for 120 lb, and 8¼c for pigs; interior deliveries, 33,000 head.... CUTMEATS—A very small business was transacted in the market for cutmeats, and the values of pickled hams and shoulders were lowered about ¼c; sales, 6,000 bbls pickled bellies, 12 lb, are at 11½c, and 500 pickled hams at 11¼c; 12 lb average, at 11½c; pickled hams at 11@12c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 11½c; pickled shoulders at 6¾c.... BEEF was dull and unchanged; extra India mess, in tierces, at $15@$17.... BEEF HAMS were unchanged, with, at the West, $17 quoted, while here $18 was quoted.... LARD—Western steam early in the day was quoted nominally at an advance of 25 points from Saturday's final prices, in sympathy with the rise West, but later there was a reaction, in which all but 5 points of the improvement was lost; cash was quoted nominally at $9.75; no sales. Options—No sales; July closed at $9.70 nominal, and September at $9.95 nominal; city steam was fairly active and steady at $8.56, with sales of 200 tcs. Refined is nominally higher; Continent at $10.15 and South America at $10.35; compound at $7.75. TALLOW was a trifle weaker. There were free offerings at 4⅞c, and 4¾c was the best bid, but holders would not grant the concession; 50 hhds were sold at the close at 4 13-16c. STEARINE—Lard stearine continues dull and was quoted nominally at 13c. Oleo-stearine is in light supply and firm; 9c was bid, but holders would not sell under 9¼c, with a carload sold at 9¼c.... BUTTER—Although the receipts are moderate the market is generally easy, as the inquiry is very small, and the scarcity of ready money is an important factor. Western extra creamery, 20c; do, poor to prime, 16@19c; State creamery at 20c for extra tubs and 19½@20c for pails; State dairy, half tubs, best, new, 19½c; do, poor to prime, 16½@19c; imitation creamery, 15@18c; Western dairy, 15@17½c; Western factory, 14½@17c.... CHEESE—The increased cost at the interior has led to an advance being asked here, but the trading for the day was slow.... Full cream State is within the range of 8@9⅛c for large white, 9@9⅛c for colored, and 8@9c for small size; part skims at 1½@5¾c; full skims at ½@1c.... EGGS—The market is without change; receipts continue rather heavier than expected, and generally show the effects of the warm weather.... State and Pennsylvania, 16@17c; Western, best, 14½@15½c; Western seconds, ℘ case, $1.50@$2.75.

SUGAR—There was entire absence of business to-day, and values remain unchanged.... Quotations: Muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅛c; molasses sugar, 89° test, at 3c; centrifugal, 96° test, at 3⅝c.... Refined are dull and steady.... Cut loaf and crushed, 5⅝@5 13-16c; powdered, 5 7-16@5⅝c; granulated, 5 3-16@5⅜c; standard A, 5 3-16@5⅜c; off A, 4 13-16@5⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@4 15-16c.

FREIGHTS—The further depression and liberal export trade on wheat has strengthened berth freights with a fairly liberal business, checked to some extent by the limited supply of room on the berth. Steamers for full-grain cargoes are held for 3s 3d early loading, with 3s paid to a direct port on the Continent. Petroleum freights are strong but quiet. South America and West India freights are moderately active and firm, and coastwise freights dull. Berth engagements hence to London: 144,000 bushels grain at 4@4½d; to Hamburg, 16,000 bushels grain at 65 pfennigs; to Liverpool, 1,400 bales cotton at ⅛d August and 9-64d September shipment. Charters: A British steamer, with 12,500 quarters grain from Baltimore to Cork for orders at 3s 1½d, August; a British steamer, with 14,000 quarters from Baltimore to Antwerp or Rotterdam at 3s, September; a Norwegian steamer, with 3,500 quarters New-York to Laurvig, 4s; a British steamer, (to arrive,) with 75,000 cases petroleum from New-York or Philadelphia to Japan at 30c; a British ship, with 9,500 bbls petroleum and naphtha, hence to Liverpool, at 2s; a new ship, 2,017 tons, with general cargo, hence to San Francisco, at about $7; a British bark, with deals from West Bay to west coast of England at 37s 6d; a British bark, with deals from Campbelltown to west coast of England at 40s; a schooner, with lumber from Bridgewater, N. S., to Buenos Ayres at $7.75; a British schooner, with lumber from the Gulf to Las Palmas at $10.50; a schooner, 280 tons, with general cargo, hence to Antigua, at $1,450; a British schooner, with coal, hence to Chatham, N. B., at $1.10, and back with lath at 70c; a schooner, with logwood from Aux Cayes to port north of Hatteras at $3.50; a schooner, with coal from Elizabethport to Boston at 60c, and a schooner, with coal from Hoboken to Haverhill at $1.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

There Was a Big Break in Wheat and the Price Went Down Below that of Saturday.

CHICAGO, July 31.—There was another bad slump in wheat on 'Change to-day, and another low-priced record was scored, cash wheat at one time being worth only 53⅜c ℘ bushel, while September sold as low as 57¾c. The nominal value of July wheat at the close was 56¼c, and September left off at 59⅛c, or 2⅛c under its closing value on Saturday. New-York up to the close had disposed of 110 boatloads of wheat for export, and here it was said that 475,000 bushels had been worked by a Chicago house who was fortunate enough to have been able to place its exchange.

The traders in the wheat pit appeared perfectly dazed when the market opened and holders were found anxious to dispose of their property at almost any price any one chose to offer for it. September, which closed on Saturday with apparent firmness at 61⅛c, was practically unsaleable until it was urged upon buyers at 58c. There were a few lots disposed of in the opening mêlée at from 59¾c down to 59c, but before buyers came forward in any number the price was 58c, and even 57¾c was all that could be obtained for an instant. Cash wheat was nominally worth only 53⅜c at the time that September touched 57¾c. Lyon & Hulbert were unable to meet their margins and gave notice to the Secretary of the board to close out their deals.

Foreign markets were easier at the opening. Chicago receipts were 120 cars and Minneapolis and Duluth got 250 cars, or just 50 ℘ cent. of the receipts of last year. The quantity on ocean passage decreased 1,800,000 bushels and the visible supply in this country increased 446,000 bushels, but neither of these matters received much attention from the speculators.

The reported engagements of gold abroad for shipment to this country and liberal purchases of wheat for export both here and at New-York infused a little stiffening into the trade toward the close, and left September wheat at 59⅛c. The high price of New-York exchange continues to be the chief factor in limiting the eastward movement of grain. In sympathy with the demoralization in wheat, a drop in the price of corn was inevitable. The decline, however, was less than 1c per bushel, when at its lowest point. September, which closed on Saturday at 38⅜c, opened at 38¼c, and tumbled at once to 37¾c. It worked back and forth between 37¾c and 38¼c during the greater part of the session. It made a dip to 37⅝c about midday, but held around 38c for the latter part of the session. The weather continues hot and dry in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, but no complaints to speak of are heard about the growing crop. Trade was at no time brisk. The day's local receipts amounted to 513 cars, with visible supply increased 419,000 bushels. The market was fairly steady toward the end and closed with sellers at 38⅛c for September.

Only a moderate business was transacted in oats. The market opened steady and grew slightly firmer shortly after, but eased off considerably; the shortage was all covered; holders had to take what shippers would offer; 260 cars, including 103 cars new oats, were received. There was a decrease of 496,000 bushels in the visible supply. September started at 23⅜c, sold up to 23½c, then declined to 23c, and closed at 23⅛c; July sold at 21⅝c; May opened at 28c, sold up to 28⅞c, down to 27⅞c, and up again to 28⅛c.

There were 22,000 hogs at the yards, and they sold at about Saturday's rates. Provisions opened quite weak on account of the sudden drop in wheat at the opening, but the clique pegged September lard at $9.70, and the packers came to the rescue of the ribs market after it had a considerable drop. September lard actually closed 5c higher than on Saturday, and September ribs from 7½c to 10c higher. October lard was weak, and left off 20c lower. There was a fairly active business done, and trading was much more general than of late.

Freights were easy, with a fair demand for vessel room at 1⅜c for wheat and 1⅛c for corn to Buffalo, and 3¼c for wheat and 3c for corn to Kingston.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 327 cars; corn, 950 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
Wheat, No. 2—				
July....	54½@56¾	56¾	54⅜	56¼
Sept....	58 @60¼	60¼	57⅞	59⅛
Dec....	66 @68	68	66	67⅛
Corn, No. 2—				
July....	36¼	36¼	35¾	36¼
Aug....	36½	36½	35¾	36¼
Sept....	38	38⅛	37¼	37⅝@38⅛
Oats, No. 2—				
July....	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
Sept....	23⅜	23⅜	23	23
May....	28⅞	28⅞	28	28⅛
Mess pork, ℘ bbl—				
July....	....	....	....	$18.20
Sept....	$19.25	$19.50	$19.00	19.00
Lard, ℘ 100 lb—				
July....	....	....	....	9.85
Sept....	9.70	9.95	9.65	9.75
Oct....	8.35	8.45	8.25	8.30
Short ribs, ℘ 100 lb—				
July....				7.20
Sept....	6.97½	7.32½	6.95	7.32½
Oct....	7.10	7.45	7.10	7.45

Cash quotations were as follows: No. 2 Spring wheat, 56¼c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 50@56c; No. 2 red, 56¼c; No. 2 corn, 36¼c; No. 2 oats, 21⅝c; mess pork, ℘ bbl, $18.20@$18.22½; lard, ℘ 100 lb, $9.85@$9.87½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.22½@$7.42½; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $7.75@$8; short clear sides, (boxed,) $8.37½@$8.50; oats, No. 2 white, new, 25@26c; No. 3 do, 25@25½c.

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipments.*
Wheat, bushels	62,000	167,000
Corn, bushels	296,000	786,000
Oats, bushels	228,000	286,000

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY *by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)*

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 5 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel";) at 9:30 A. M. for BRAZIL, per steamship Wordsworth, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos (letters for Para, Ceara, and the La Plata countries must be directed "per Wordsworth";) at 12 M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD and TOBAGO, per steamship Alps; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for SAN DOMINGO and TURKS ISLAND, per steamship Ozama; *3 P. M. for BLUEFIELDS, per steamship Agnes, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 6:30 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 11 A. M. for FORTUNE ISLAND, HAITI, (except Jeremie,) and SAVANILLA, &c., per steamship Athos; at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Yucatan; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Bermuda; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 7 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, and JEREMIE, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes";) at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P.M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P.M.) for NASSAU, N. P., and SANTIAGO, CUBA, per steamship Cienfuegos.

FRIDAY.—At 1 P. M. for INAGUA, CAPE HAITI, GONAIVES, ST. MARC, and PORT DE PAIX, per steamship Camden.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary 9:30 A. M.,) for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Campania";) at 7:30 A. M., (supplementary 9:30 A. M.,) for GERMANY direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe";) at 8 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Amerika, (letters must be directed "per Amerika";) at 8:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.,) for EUROPE, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship City of Alexandria, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Alexandria";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.,) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Basuto; at *3 P. M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship España, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *12 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., July 28, 1893.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES CONtains, besides the latest news, valuable reading for Farmers and their families. Price, 75 cents per year

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, July 31.—Spring wheat in good demand, limits firm; sales, 6,400 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 68½c; 10,000 bushels, do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63½c; 15 cars No. 1 Northern, spot, 62½@63½c; 24,000 bushels, cost, insurance, and freight, 60c; 15,000 bushels do, 60½c; 5,000 bushels do, 60¼c; 5,000 bushels do, 60⅜c; closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 69c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64¼c; No 1 Northern, spot, 63c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 60⅜c. Winter wheat in good demand; lower; sales, 6,500 bushels No. 2 red, old, 63c; 5 cars do, new, 60c; 8 cars No. 3, extra red, 58c; No. 1 white, 66c asked, to arrive. Corn—Steady for yellow; closing firm at outside prices; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2 yellow, 43¼@43½c; 11 cars No. 3 yellow, 43@43¼c; 18,000 bushels No. 2 corn, 41½@42c; 5,000 bushels do, 42½c, store. Oats scarce; easy; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 2 white, 35¾@36c, spot; 5,000 bushels do, to arrive, 35¼@35½c; 1 car No. 2 mixed, 33c, track. Rye, none in market. Flour dull, weak; best Spring, $3.90@$4; Winter straights, $3.20@$3.30. Rye flour, $3@$3.25. Millfeed firm; good request; unchanged. Canal freights easy; wheat, 5c; corn, 4⅝c; seed, 5c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 41,000 bbls; wheat, 543,000 bushels; corn, 321,000 bushels; oats, 151,500 bushels; barley, 13,300 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 344,000 bushels; corn, 32,600 bushels. Rail—Flour, 30,000 bbls; wheat, 91,000 bushels; corn, 205,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Flour weak, but unchanged. Wheat demoralized and panicky; opened 1⅜c off, then declined 1⅛c more, with active selling. Shorts bought heavily, but it did not stop the craze to sell. Later there was a reaction, and the close was firm at 1¼c below Saturday. Cash, after selling down to 52¼c, closed at 53½c bid; August, 53¾c; September, 57¼@57⅝c; December, 65⅛c. Corn opened ⅝c lower, but reacted ¼c, and closed ⅜c under Saturday; cash, 34c; August, 34⅛c; September, 35c; year, 33c. Oats lower; July deals were settled at 30c down to 27c, and cash subsequently sold at 23c; August, 22⅜c; September, 22⅝c. Rye and Barley—Nothing doing. Bran lower; 55@55½c, east track. Hay unchanged. Flaxseed lower; $1. Butter and eggs unchanged. Cornmeal steady; $1.85. Whisky steady; $1.12. Pork lower; new jobbing, $15.70. Lard nominal; $9. Dry-salted meats lower; loose shoulders, $6.87½; longs and ribs, $7.37½; shorts, $7.75; boxed lots, 15c more. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.25; longs and ribs, $9.25@$9.37½; shorts, $9.50@$9.62½. Sugar-cured hams, $13@$14. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 136,000 bushels; corn, 176,000 bushels; oats, 19,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 36,000 bushels; corn, 38,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 31.—Flour dull; fancy, $2.60@$2.85; family, $2.05@$2.25. Wheat dull; lower; No. 2 red, 52½c; 50c bid; receipts, 13,000 bushels; shipments, 12,500 bushels. Corn scarce; No. 2 mixed, 40@41c. Oats active; lower; No. 2 mixed, 20@22c. Rye nominal; No. 2, 50c. Pork quiet; $17.50. Lard easy; $8.87½. Bulkmeats dull; $7.50@$8. Bacon quiet; $10.50@$10.75. Whisky steady; sales, 548 bbls; $1.12. Butter firm; fancy Elgin creamery, 22c; Ohio, 19@20c; choice dairy, 17c. Linseed oil, 45@47c. Sugar in moderate demand; hard refined, 5½@6⅛c; yellow, 3⅞@5c. Eggs barely steady; 10c. Cheese firm; prime to choice Ohio, flat, 8@9c.

PEORIA, July 31.—Corn dull; lower; No. 2, 35c. Oats quiet; easier; No. 2 white, 25½@26½c; No. 3 white, 24½@25½c. Rye dull; nominal. Whisky firm; wines, $1.12; spirits, $1.14. Receipts—Corn, 14,500 bushels; oats, 144,100 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Corn, 5,200 bushels; oats, 93,600; bushels; barley, none.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31.—Cotton firm; good middling, 8⅛c; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅜c; good ordinary, 7 1-16c; net receipts, 45 bales; gross, 58 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,107 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,885 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 31.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7¼c; good ordinary, 6⅞c; net and gross receipts, 217 bales; exports, coastwise, 303 bales; sales, 157 bales; spinners, 112 bales; stock, 13,425 bales.

GALVESTON, July 31.—Cotton steady; middling, 7⅞c; low middling, 7 3-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 61 bales, including 4 bales new crop; sales, 386 bales; spinners, 2 bales; stock, 20,691 bales.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.
Berlin, Aug. 5, 11:30 A. M. | Paris, Aug. 16, 8 A. M.
New-York, Aug. 9, 2½ P. M. | Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender. First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Aug. 5, 11 A. M. | Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.
Umbria, Aug. 12, 5:30 A. M. | Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Aurania, Aug. 19, 10½ A. M. | Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at the company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Teutonic, Aug. 2, 9 A. M. | *Teutonic, Aug. 30, 8:30 A. M.
Germanic, Aug. 9, 3 P. M. | Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M.
*Majestic, Aug. 16, 10 A. M. | *Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ P. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $60 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ARIZONA.........Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. DIDAM, Thursday, July 27, 4:00 P. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM, Saturday, July 29, 5:30 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS, NEW-YORK—LONDON.
Steamers leave Pier 57, foot West 27th St., N. R.
MANITOBA...............................AUG. 2
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING COMPANY, General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebœuf..Sat., Aug. 5, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., Aug. 12, 4 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupé....Sat., Aug. 19, 10 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HEARN. West 14th St.
Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.
Largest stock and best values in New-York.

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RED CROSS LINE STEAMERS
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Delightful daylight sail through Long Island, Vineyard, and Nantucket Sounds. Fine view of picturesque Nova Scotian and bold, rugged Newfoundland coasts. Total change of air and scenes. Cool, bracing climate.
FARE, FIRST CABIN,
(Including meals and stateroom berth,) Halifax, $16; St. John's, $34; Pilley's Island, $40, and upward.
For circulars, sailing lists, &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, Agents, 18 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—COLON.
Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California.
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:
S. S. Newport.........Thursday, 10th Aug., noon
S. S. Columbia........Monday, 21st Aug., noon
S. S. Alamo...........Friday, 25th Aug., noon
For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.
STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
35 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS TO
JAPAN AND CHINA,
NEW-YORK TO JAPAN IN 17 DAYS.
Intended sailings from Vancouver:
EMPRESS OF INDIA.........Aug. 7.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.........Aug. 28.
EMPRESS OF CHINA.........Sept. 18.
E. V. SKINNER, EVERETT FRAZAR,
Gen'l East'n Agent, China and Japan Frt. Agt.,
353 Broadway, N. Y. 69 Wall St., N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS
Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Tallahassee...........Tuesday, Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
S. S. Nacoochee............Thursday, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta.......Saturday, Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. | W. H. RHETT, G'l Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE...................Tuesday, Aug. 1
CHEROKEE...................Friday, Aug. 4
ALGONQUIN..................Tuesday, Aug. 8
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F'GT LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company
The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers will leave every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., —Mon., (freight only,) Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Mon., (freight only,) Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. General office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 362, 844, and 1,323 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 1, 6 A. M. | Kaiser, Sat., Aug. 19, 11 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Aug. 5, 7:30 A. M. | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 6 A. M.
Aller, Tues., Aug. 8, 9 A. M. | Trave, Wd., Aug. 23, 9 A. M.
Saale, Sat., Aug. 12, 9 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M.
Spree, Tu., Aug. 15, 10 A. M. | Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 10 A. M.
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Aug. 5 | Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18
Fulda, Aug. 19 | Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
Columbia, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 4 P. M. | Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M.
Normannia, Au. 17, 10 A. M. | A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M.
First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54, N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Circassia, Aug. 12, 9 A. M. | Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 9 A. M.
Furnessia, Aug. 19, 3 P. M. | Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE
For BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence, in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., as follows:
5:30 P. M., week days and Sundays, for Fall River direct, due 4:45 A. M., connecting with vestibuled train due Boston 6:30 A. M.
6:15 P. M., week days only, for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 5:45, Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting with express trains.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application. New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 3c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 3c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 5:45 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 5:30 A. M., only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steamers from MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sundays.

NORWICH LINE
FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH LINE, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 5 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:15 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays included) at 3 P. M. and 11 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, North, and the East. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and New Suffolk. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 5 P. M., except Sunday. Saturdays, 1 P. M. On and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from Pier 35 at 8 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves Pier 35 at 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 8 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany, Beekman St., 2:30 P. M., 23 E. R. Saturday, 1 P. M. East 31st St., 3:00 P. M. Saturdays, 2:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.
Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK and ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 A. M.
West 22d St. 9:00 A. M.
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS.
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with the Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45; Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain, Kaaterskill, and new Otis Elevating Railways. Illustrated list of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Orabton's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St. N. R. for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M., daily, except Sunday, from July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 11 o'clock.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 43, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.
Leave. Due.
9:00 A. M., Springfield and Worcester, 3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M., New-London and Providence, 4:30 P. M.
10:03 A. M., New-London and Providence, 4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Springfield and Worcester, 5:00 P. M.
12:00 M., *New-London and Providence, 5:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M., Springfield and Worcester, 7:00 P. M.
3:00 P. M., New-London and Providence, 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Springfield and Worcester, 10:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Williamantic and Norwich, 10:05 P. M.
5:00 P. M., Springfield and Worcester, 11:15 P. M.
12:00 P. M., *New-London and Providence, 6:30 A. M.
*Runs daily, including Sunday.
**Five-hour limited train, including parlor car; all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York from foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 3:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 11:30 A. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI and ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night, daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 23 Union Square West, 4 Court St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.
SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
12:00 NOON.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:00 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:00 P. M. next day.
SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:35, Montreal 8:45 A. M.
ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, Montreal.
BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:59 A. M.
CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 7:30, Indianapolis 10:45 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only. Due Chicago 11:30 A. M.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35; North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:35 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 3:25 P. M., arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

READING
RAILROAD SYSTEM.
Anthracite Coal—No Smoke—No Cinders.
Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.
LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION.
TRAINS leave foot of Liberty St., North River.
FOR CHICAGO.....
FOR BUFFALO.....
FOR NIAGARA FALLS.....
Above trains run daily. Through Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars.
FOR WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, AND SCRANTON.....
FOR POTTSVILLE.....
FOR READING AND HARRISBURG.....
FOR EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK.....

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
EXPRESS TRAINS leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty St., North River.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.....
FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.....
Pullman Parlor Cars on day trains and Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains.
The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 401, and 957 Broadway; 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 107 Broadway, Williamsburg; depots at Jersey City, Hoboken, and Jersey City Stations. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.
Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.
*Denotes express trains.
Sunday trains stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
RUFUS BLODGETT,
Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 1, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg. Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
5:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.
ALL RAIL ROUTE.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)
Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round-Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.
Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.
For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply to offices.
C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $38.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON SATURDAY, AUG. 12, AND WEDNESDAY, AUG. 16, AT $17.00.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.